

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF
THE SPECIAL STUDY COMMISSION ON NARCOTICS
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
JANUARY 11, 1961

TIME: 11:00 A.M.

PRESENT: Mr. Harry M. Kimball, Chairman
Mr. Walter S. Binns, Member
Chief A. E. Jansen, Member
Mr. John E. Storer, Member
Mr. Robert A. Neeb, Jr., Member

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon, Project Director

Mr. Richard A. McGee, Chairman
Board of Corrections

Mr. Fred Finsley, Chairman
Adult Authority

Mr. Walter L. Barkdull, Executive Director
Board of Corrections

The Commission discussed with the above named persons, the Commission's Interim Report.

The Commission met with Governor Brown in the afternoon, concerning the distribution of the Commission's report to all members of the Legislature.

The meeting was adjourned at 9:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur L. Alarcon
Project Director

ALA:asc

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF
THE SPECIAL STUDY COMMISSION ON NARCOTICS
POLICE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
FEBRUARY 10, 1961

TIME: 9:30 A.M.

PRESENT: Mr. Harry M. Kimball, Chairman
Mr. Walter S. Binns, Member
Mr. John E. Storer, Member
Chief A. E. Jansen, Member

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon, Project Director

Mr. Howard W. Chappell, Narcotics Agent in
Charge, Bureau of Narcotics

Mr. Rae Vader, Supervising Custom Agent,
United States Customs Bureau

Mr. Ben Pierson
United States Immigration Service

Mr. Joseph Hayes
United States Border Patrol

Mr. O. J. Hawkins
Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement

Mr. J. H. House
Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement

Captain Coburn
San Diego Police Department

Three Members, San Diego County Grand Jury

Mr. Walter Barkdull, Executive Director
Board of Corrections

The Commission met in San Diego to discuss with the foregoing officials from the Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies the problems of controlling the smuggling of narcotics across the Mexican Border.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON
Project Director

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF
THE SPECIAL STUDY COMMISSION ON NARCOTICS
POLICE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
FEBRUARY 1, 1961

TIME: 9:30 A.M.

PRESENT: Mr. Harry M. Kimball, Chairman
Mr. Walter S. Binns, Member
Mr. John E. Storer, Member
Chief A. E. Jansen, Member

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon, Project Director

Mr. Howard W. Chappell, Narcotics Agent in
Charge, Bureau of Narcotics
Mr. Rae Vader, Supervising Custom Agent,
United States Customs Bureau
Mr. Ben Pierson *Pearson?*
United States Immigration Service
Mr. Joseph Hayes
United States Border Patrol
O. J. Hawkins
Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement
J. H. House
Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement
Captain Coburn
San Diego Police Department
3 Members, San Diego County Grand Jury
Mr. Walter Barkdull, Executive Director
Board of Corrections

Chairman Harry M. Kimball opened the meeting with a statement concerning the Commission's mission in San Diego. The Chairman stated this Commission was created by Governor Brown to study the narcotics problem in California and to study ~~and~~ the recommendations, ideas, and suggestions of all interested and informed persons which would aid in controlling this problem. Chairman Kimball asked each of the federal and state officials present if there were any suggestions which each could give ~~for transmission~~ to the Commission concerning

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how the smuggling of heroin ~~across~~ across our Mexican Border can be more effectively controlled, for transmittal to the Governor and, ultimately, to the President if a White House Conference is held. Rae Vader, Supervising Customs Agent, United States Custom Bureau, told the Commission that the United States ~~Customs~~ Customs Service had sufficient agents and sufficient funds to do its job of controlling the smuggling of narcotics across our border. The Commission was told that the Collector of Customs has enough inspectors stationed at the border crossing points in Tijuana, Tecate, and Calexico. The U. S. Customs Service estimates that approximately 10% of the narcotics smuggled across our Mexican border is seized by Customs officers. Of this 10 per cent, information from informants in Mexico accounts for 75 percent of the narcotics seized; the remaining 25 per cent is seized by Customs inspectors, acting primarily on intuition or suspicious circumstances. Mr. Vader stated his agency was "sitting pretty" and felt it was doing a satisfactory job of controlling the smuggling of narcotics by seizing 10 per cent of the total smuggled across our borders. ~~xxxxx~~ (see attached report presented to the Commission by Mr. Vader).

Q Mr. Vader said

Mr. Vader stated he has read suggestions by some persons that the border be closed between Mexico and California as a means of controlling the smuggling of narcotics from Mexico. Mr. Vader commented that the business man in California would object strongly to any closing of the border because of ~~the~~ the resultant effect on the economy of California. Over 103 million dollars worth of goods were exported to Mexico through our border cities in 1960.

Mr. Vader stated there was no serious addiction problem in the Republic of Mexico. The number of addicts in Mexico is very small when compared to ~~that~~ the total in the United States.

Mr. Vader also commented that a federal law seeking to control the right of juveniles to cross the border into Mexico would not materially affect the narcotics traffic.

Q Mr. Vader stated that he was receiving excellent cooperation from Mexico in his work, and that he was fearful that, at a White House Conference on Narcotics, statements or accusations concerning Mexico might be made which would jeopardize the friendly and valuable working relationships which are now in effect with Mexico.

Mr. Vader stated that his agency felt that the most effective method to control the smuggling of narcotics was to put out money in Mexico for information concerning shipments of narcotics on their way to the United States. Any such information is then passed on to Customs Agents and to the Customs Inspectors at the border.

Mr. Vader stated that, according to the best available information, there is no smuggling through the hills along the California border. The smuggling occurs through San Ysidro, Calexico and Tecate.

Mr. Vader stated, in response to a question from Chairman Kimball, that he could see no reason for a federal

law requiring the registration of addicts except for statistical purposes.

Mr. Chappell stated that California's addict law was helpful, because of the Cahan and Priestly cases.

Judicial
Mr. Vader advised the Commission that the Mexican Federal police had three men stationed in Tijuana and the same number in Mexicali. In 1960, these officers made 93 major arrests in Tijuana, and 28 in Mexicali. In (fiscal year) 1961, 96 arrests have been made in Tijuana and 5 in Mexicali up to the present date, *by these officers.*

Judicial Bureau of Narcotics
Howard Chappell, Narcotics Agent in Charge, was asked to give his views and recommendations concerning the control of narcotics smuggling across our Mexican border.

Mr. Chappell stated that, at the present time, the Federal Bureau of Narcotics is receiving complete cooperation from the Mexican Government. He stated he has personally conferred with the Mexican Ambassador to the United Nations and found him completely cooperative and willing to assist in any way in reducing the narcotics problem. The Federal Judicial Police in Mexico City have also been of great assistance to the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, according to Mr. Chappell. He stated that ~~he~~ he can obtain as many ~~a~~ judicial police officers as he requests for an investigation in Mexico. Mr. Chappell also pointed out that he and his agents are permitted to conduct investigations freely throughout the Republic of Mexico with the full knowledge and consent of the federal government in Mexico. Mr. Chappell ~~stated~~ *added* ~~he~~ he wondered what the attitude of the people of the United States would be if Mexican agents operated as freely in this country.

M. Chappell a
Mr. Chappell stated that the cooperation given the United States ~~for~~ ^{over} the last six months is a vast improvement over that given in the past. Mr. Chappell said that he was afraid that a White House Conference on Narcotics might create hard feelings jeopardizing this present relationship with Mexico. Mr. Chappell stated that, in trying to arrive at a solution to the problem of working with Mexico to control the smuggling of narcotics, one must understand the customs, national pride, and political outlook of the Mexican people. *According to*
~~The~~ White House Conference should be confined to domestic problems.

Mr Chappell stated that Mexico was no longer the major source of supply of heroin. Mr. Chappell stated a recent federal case in Los Angeles involved 285 kilos of heroin from China brought in over a three year period, ~~and~~ through Seattle, San Francisco and Vancouver. This is more heroin than the Federal Bureau of Narcotics has seized from Mexican sources. Mr. Vader said, however, that, as far as Southern California is concerned, Mexico is the major source for heroin. Mr. Chappell agreed that, at the present time, 75 percent of the heroin seized in Los Angeles comes from Mexico and almost all of the marijuana seized in Southern California is smuggled in from Mexico.

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Mr. Chappell stated that we are now getting a large amount of heroin from Vancouver. In Toronto, a kilo of pure heroin costs \$4,000. In Mexico, a kilo costs \$18,000.

Mr. Chappell was asked why heroin was produced in Mexico since it was cheaper to get it from Asian or European sources. Mr. Chappell replied that too many persons had to be bribed to safely and economically tranship heroin from Vera Cruz, Mexico, to California.

Chairman Kimball again asked Mr. Chappell and Mr. Vader for specific suggestions or recommendations which could be presented at a White House Conference. Mr. Vader and Mr. Chappell stated they had no suggestions or recommendations for more efficient enforcement of the federal laws.

Mr. Vader replied ^{for narcotics law violators} that the only way the problem can be solved in California is for the State Legislature to increase punishment and for the Adult Authority to keep them in ~~the~~ prison so as to deter others. ^{Mr. Vader stated that} Because of the increased federal penalties, many Americans do not go across the border to get narcotics. ^{are direct to} Instead, they phone in their orders and Mexican Nationals smuggle the narcotics across for \$25.00 an ounce.

Mr. Chappell stated that an experiment was conducted at the border to determine if known peddlers in Los Angeles were bringing narcotics across the border. Experienced narcotics officers from the Los Angeles Police Department, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, and the State Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement and federal narcotics officers went to the border station at Tijuana and observed every car as it entered the United States from Mexico. Mr. Chappell stated nothing was accomplished from this experiment ^{to his satisfaction that} except the creation of a huge traffic jam. This proved the well-known peddlers were not bringing narcotics across ~~xxx~~ themselves. 20 percent of the heroin seized by federal narcotics officers is taken from body cavities, ^{which adds to the difficulties of detection at the border.}

^{Mr. Chappell also pointed out that}

~~xxx~~ Mr. Chappell stated that California should enact legislation to clean up its own narcotics problem instead of trying to sweep it under the rug of the federal government ^{and Mexico,} Mr. Chappell said that if Assembly Bill 271 ^{the} (Dells Bill) ~~xxx~~ were passed, in one year, we would nearly wipe out the narcotics problem and eliminate the need for commissions to study the problem.

^{and} Mr. Chappell stated that there has been a great change in the narcotics picture in California, because of the Boggs Act, ^{over} the tougher federal punishment laws. Four or five years ago, 90 percent of the heroin in California came from New York from organized gangs of peddlers. ^{James on 1956} Judge Mathes sentenced 25 Negroes to from 15 to 80 year sentences. As a result of this action by Judge Mathes, control of the narcotics traffic in California by New York gangs was wiped out. No attempts have been made by New York gangs to come in and organize California out of fear of the federal penalties and Judge Mathes.

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Mr. Chappell stated, so long as the profit is high and the risk ~~on~~ consequences are low in California because of light sentences, we will always have a border problem.

Mr. Chappell stated that, under the Boggs Act, the minimum sentence was five years, the maximum is twenty. Good time is allowed at the rate of 2 1/2 days a month.

Insert from page 5 — Mr. Binns asked Mr. Vader and Mr. Chappell what kind of reports were made, if any, for use of the court. Mr. Vader replied that each Customs office prepares a special report for the court.

Mr. Chappell stated that no narcotics case is completed until the final report for the court is prepared and the defendant has been sentenced. Each federal narcotics officer must contact the federal probation officer and furnish him a report on the background of each narcotics law violator. In addition, a separate report is sent directly to the sentencing judge to make sure he gets the full details. The United ~~States~~ States Attorney also makes a recommendation as to the proper sentence.

has ample Mr. Chappell stated *bug* the Federal Bureau of Narcotics had ~~plenty~~ of funds to supply money to any local law enforcement agency for its "bug" program. Also, any leads obtained from such agencies as to Mexican heroin factories on marijuana and poppy fields will result in prompt action in Mexico with complete cooperation from Mexican officials.

Mr. Joseph Hayes, *an agent of the* United States Border Patrol, stated that every agency working with ~~the~~ *the* narcotics *problem* should be better equipped, financially, to get at information on the source of narcotics smuggling.

Mr. Hayes also suggested that it might be of some value to publish in Mexican Newspapers full details of the arrest and conviction, and sentences imposed on all "runners" caught smuggling narcotics into the United States. Mr. Hayes stated it may be that ~~persons~~ persons living in the interior of Mexico are unaware of the heavy penalties imposed by the United States for smuggling heroin. Mr. Hayes said that the border patrol had conducted a similar program, with the cooperation of reputable Mexican newspapers, with reference to convictions obtained against aliens for illegal entry. Mr. Hayes stated this publicity has had an appreciable deterrent effect.

Mr. Chappell stated that he felt each state and local narcotics squad should ~~have~~ have funds available for the purchase of narcotics, to be used as evidence, for the purchase of information from informers, and to pay mileage for use of private automobiles by narcotics officers as undercover vehicles.

Mr. Chappell stated more federal money should be available for the use of state and local officers for payment to informers.

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Mr. Storer stated that the present law controlling his budgetary expenses states that he may spend certain funds for "the purchase of evidence and the employment of operators."

Mr. Storer said that more flexibility in language or interpretation of these rules was necessary to cover such expenses as renting apartments to be used for surveillance purposes ~~or for other undercover activities~~, or the purchase of drinks during an undercover operation, ~~and other such unaccounted expenses.~~

Mr. Chappell said that state funds should be available so that state narcotics officers might attend regional conferences with other agencies so as to exchange information about peddlers, etc.

Chairman Kimball suggested that a confidential fund of say \$10,000 should be available for the state Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement to cover expenses which technically are not covered under the present law "for the employment of operators ~~or~~ or for the purchase of evidence."

Insert on p 5-

Mr. Chappell stated that, under the Boggs Act, the United States Attorney may choose whether to prosecute a defendant for a tax violation, in which case the defendant is ~~is~~ entitled to probation, or under the smuggling clause, in which case there is no probation or suspension of sentence. Mr. Vader stated his office does not use the tax violation section under the Boggs Act. *Mr. Chappell stated his office customarily files two appeals on each case, one under the Boggs Act, the other under the Smuggling Act.*

Mr. Chappell stated that ~~Mexico~~ Mexico has no laws prohibiting the sale ~~of~~ of narcotics; its laws only proscribe possession of narcotics. An undercover operator who purchases narcotics has no immunity from prosecution under Mexican Law.

Mr. Vader stated that, on the whole, Mexico has good narcotics laws and the penalties are more severe than ~~those of this state~~ *than those set forth in the California laws.*

Mr. Chappell stated the Mexican government would accept help, suggestions, and money unofficially. However, if such aid is ~~made~~ made an official act, the government may refuse because of national pride and a fear of a loss of sovereignty.

Mr. Hayes and Mr. Vader stated the best technique to bring about better law enforcement in Mexico is to bring up their police officers and officials to the United States for study and training with our law enforcement agencies so they can learn how we operate and what we think of law enforcement.

who appeared at the meeting as a representative
Mr. Pearson of the Immigration Service stated he agreed with the other federal officers present. The only effective way to enforce the narcotics laws was by purchasing information from informers.

Mr. Hawkins stated one major problem to effectively controlling the narcotics problem was the attitude of those charged with punishing the peddler. Prior to catching the

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dope peddler, everyone considers him to be a bastard. After he is caught, he miraculously turns into a poor soul who must be rehabilitated.

Mr. Chappell stated that it was wrong to believe that a voluntary treatment program would work. He said that, in 1959, he offered to accept a plea of guilty to possession if the defendant would agree to go to a Federal Hospital for one year for treatment. Since 1959, only three addicts have agreed to do so.

Mr. Hawkins suggested that the state should enact tax laws to operate independently of any criminal persecution so as to get at a defendant's assets.

Mr. Vader stated, in closing, that he felt that a White House Conference would not be worth a damn. What we should have, according to Mr. Vader, is a conference in Sacramento to tighten our own narcotics laws.

~~Meeting adjourned at 2:20 p.m. for lunch.~~
~~The Commission ~~will~~ not again review the~~
~~Matter of Conrad at the~~
~~1 morning session and plan for the Commission's~~
~~for~~

January 25, 1961

Mr. Harry M. Kimball, Chairman
Special Study Commission on Narcotics
c/o Rickey's Studio Inn Motel
4219 El Camino Real
Palo Alto, California

Dear Harry:

I have invited representatives of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, United States Customs Service, United States Border Patrol, United States Immigration Service and the head of the San Diego Office of the California Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement. In addition, I have asked Chief Jansen if he would discuss the border problem from the standpoint of the San Diego Police Department.

The meeting will be on February 10 at 9:30 A.M., in the Police Headquarters Building, Room 122, at Pacific Coast Highway and Market Street.

I have asked each of these persons to present his views and recommendations concerning the control of the smuggling of narcotics across our common border with Mexico.

Is there any agency or department that I should add to those listed above?

The report has been printed and delivered to John Storer. I have not yet heard whether the Legislature has received any copies.

See you on February 10 in San Diego.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

January 25, 1961

Mr. John E. Storer, Chief
Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement
State of California
923 - 12th Street, Room 306
Sacramento, California

Dear John:

The next meeting of the Special Study Commission on Narcotics will be in San Diego on February 10, at 9:30 A.M. at the Police Headquarters Building, Room 122. The Police Headquarters Building is located at Pacific Coast Highway and Market Street.

Representatives of the following agencies will appear to present their views, opinions and recommendations concerning the problem of controlling the narcotics smuggling across our common border with Mexico: Rae Vader of the United States Customs Bureau, Howard Chappell of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, representatives of the United States Border Patrol, the United States Department of Immigration, and Bud Hawkins of the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

February 2, 1961

Honorable Stanley Mosk
Attorney General of the
State of California
Library and Courts Building
Sacramento, California

Dear General Mosk:

As I stated to you in our telephone conversation of February 2, the Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics is meeting in San Diego on February 10 at 9:30 A.M. in the Police Headquarters Building, located at Pacific Coast Highway and Market Street in Room 122.

The Commission is going to listen to the views and recommendations of the various Federal Agencies who are primarily concerned with the problem of the illegal smuggling of narcotics across our common border with Mexico.

I am sorry that your schedule will not permit you to attend. As I stated in our telephone conversation, we would be pleased to be joined in this meeting by a representative of your office to listen to these Federal Officers, or to participate, if he should so desire.

Please call upon the Commission or upon the undersigned for any service which we may render to you.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

February 2, 1961

Mr. Richard A. McGee, Director
Department of Corrections
502 State Office Building No. 1
Sacramento 14, California

Dear Mr. McGee:

The next meeting of the Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics will be on February 10 at 9:30 A.M. in the Police Headquarters Building in San Diego.

The Commission is meeting with representatives of the United States Custom Service, the Immigration Service, the Border Patrol, the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and the Agent in Charge of the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement for the San Diego area.

The purpose of this meeting is to fully inform the Commission as to the full extent of the problem of the smuggling of illegal narcotics across our common border with Mexico.

Chairman Kimball has asked me to advise you of this meeting and to extend an invitation to you or any of your representatives to join the Commission in listening to these representatives of the Federal Government explain their problems in controlling the narcotic traffic.

I hope that your schedule will permit you to join us.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

March 23, 1961

Mr. Walter T. Coultas
Assistant Superintendent of
Junior Colleges
Los Angeles City Board of
Education
450 North Grand Avenue
Room A-245
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Mr. Coultas:

The Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics is holding its next study session on April 4, 1961, at 2:00 P.M. in the Board Room of the State Bar of California located at 1230 West Third Street, Los Angeles.

The Commission has requested that I seek your authorization to permit student body presidents from your junior colleges to participate in this study session. The Commission would like to hear from these young people the current thinking and attitude of our youth concerning narcotics and the use of dangerous drugs. It was felt by the Commission that the only way to find out what youth feels about this serious social problem is to talk to the young people themselves. We felt that your student body presidents would be not only representative of the current attitudes of our young people, but would also be their most able and vocal spokesmen.

One of our Commissioners, Walter S. Binns, is the father of one of your student body presidents. It was through Mr. Binns' conversations with his son that our Commission was motivated to make this request.

I would like to stress that our meetings are study sessions, they are not public meetings. We do not give advance notice to the press. No members of the press are invited to these meetings and no statements are released to

Mr. Walter T. Coultas
Assistant Superintendent of
Junior Colleges

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March 23, 1961

the press before or after our meetings. We have received outstanding cooperation from newspapers and other mass media of communication throughout the state in permitting us to operate without interference or publicity.

I can assure you that there will be no publicity concerning the appearance before our Commission of your young people. No reporters will be present, no statements will be made by these young people to members of the press nor will the Commission make any such statements. In our final report, there will be no mention of the names of any individuals or schools.

The Commission is not interested in individual schools nor in the names or case histories of individuals. The Commission is interested only in attitudes concerning narcotics and dangerous drugs among our youth and determining whether there is tolerance, apathy or ignorance in this area and if there is a need for new approaches by way of public education, prevention programs or legislation.

In closing, may I stress again that we are aware of the sensitive nature of any study involving the narcotics problem and the distortions that can occur from statements taken out of context and the potential harm which might result to the school system or to any individual from irresponsible or well-intentioned but sensational type reporting. Our Commission's study sessions have been free of such problems and will continue to be. We will be especially vigilant in protecting your young people and the Board of Education.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON
Project Director
Special Study Commission
on Narcotics

ALA:ms

March 24, 1961

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon
Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

Walter T. Coultas, Assistant
Superintendent of Jr. Colleges

On March 23, 1961, at about 3:40 P.M., the writer contacted Mr. Walter T. Coultas, Assistant Superintendent of Junior Colleges, at the Los Angeles City Board of Education for the purpose of delivering to him, personally, a letter from the Project Director of the Commission.

The letter was delivered to him personally, at which time he asked the writer to wait until he had read the contents. He then stated that he would be very happy to comply with the request in the letter, which consisted of granting approval for the student body presidents of the Los Angeles City junior colleges to personally attend the meeting of the Narcotics Commission on April 4. He stated further that he would have seven thermofax copies made of the letter and send one to each college president. He added that he would contact the college presidents personally and ask them to call in the student body presidents and advise them that they were invited to the Narcotic Commission's study session and that the school administrative authorities were approving their attendance.

Mr. Coultas stated further that he might accept the Project Director's verbal invitation to attend the Commission's study session himself. He added that it would certainly be all right if the Commission saw fit to formally invite each student body president to be present at the meeting, although this would not be necessary inasmuch as the college authorities would do this on behalf of the Commission.

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon
Page 2

March 24, 1961

Mr. Coultas mentioned that he felt this study session could be very profitable and that he was happy to cooperate with the Commission in this venture.

LYONEL L. CHEW
Field Representative

LLC:ms

FISCAL YEAR 1960	Heroin	Marihuana	Marihuana Cigarettes	Dangerous Drugs	Smoking Opium	Narcotic Arrests	1407 Arrests	Automobiles	Passengers	Pedestrians
SAN DIEGO	87 oz. 2,466 grams	433 lbs.	77	32,967 units	-----	152	94	4,829,705	14,125,260	2,345,937
TECATE	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	118,347	267,312	96,559
CALEXICO	5 oz. 158 grams	150 lbs.	105	668 units	1 lb. 453 grams	28	14	2,499,483	5,998,750	3,530,765
ANDRADE	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	69,703	164,394	113,022
TOTALS	92 oz. 2,624 grams	583 lbs.	182	33,635 units	1 lb. 453 grams	180	111	7,517,238	20,555,716	6,086,283
Narcotic arrests in Tijuana-----93										
Narcotic arrests in Mexicali-----28										

FISCAL YEAR 1961
(to 2-1-61)

SAN DIEGO	66 oz. 1,871 grams	361 lbs.	16	7,595 units	13 lbs. 5,896 grams	79	56	3,232,126	10,181,514	1,709,769
TECATE	5 oz. 158 grams	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----	75,491	171,753	56,592
CALEXICO	24 oz. 681 grams	19 lbs.	516	157 units	-----	29	23	1,364,328	3,274,389	2,038,817
ANDRADE	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	43,999	107,108	46,463
TOTALS	95 oz. 2,710 grams	380 lbs.	532	7,752 units	13 lbs. 5,896 grams	110	80	4,715,944	13,734,764	3,851,641
Narcotic arrests in Tijuana-----96										
Narcotic arrests in Mexicali-----5										

For the Calendar Year 1960 the dollar value of commercial shipments of merchandise exported to Mexico through ports of the 25th Customs Collection District amounted to one hundred two million, seven hundred twenty-three thousand, two hundred seventy-nine dollars (\$102,723,279.00).

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF
THE SPECIAL STUDY COMMISSION ON NARCOTICS

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA
MARCH 8, 1961

TIME: 9:30 A.M.

PRESENT: Mr. Harry M. Kimball, Chairman
Mr. Walter S. Binns, Member
Mr. John E. Storer, Member
Mr. Robert A. Neeb, Jr., Member
Chief A. E. Jansen, Member

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon, Project Director

Henry W. Elliott, M.D., Ph. D.
Associate Professor of Pharmacology

Joel Fort, M.D., Chairman Committee on
Therapy, Northern California
Psychiatric Society

Mr. Robert D. Russell
Assistant Professor of Health Education

A. D. Schwartz, M.D.
Chief, Mental Health Service

Karl M. Bowman, M.D.
Professor of Psychiatry

Norman Nomof, M.D.
Consultant on Narcotics

E. L. Way, M.D.
University of California

James G. Terry, M.D.

Albert E. Hederman, Jr., Esquire
Assistant District Attorney

The Commission met in Palo Alto to discuss the problems of treatment, prevention and education with the foregoing experts in their respective fields.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON
Project Director

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF
THE SPECIAL STUDY COMMISSION ON NARCOTICS

PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA
MARCH 8, 1961

TIME: 9:30 A.M.

PRESENT: Mr. Harry M. Kimball, Chairman
Mr. Walter S. Binns, Member
Mr. John E. Storer, Member
Mr. Robert A. Neeb, Jr., Member
Chief A. E. Jansen, Member

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon, Project Director

Henry W. Elliott, M.D., Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Pharmacology

Joel Fort, M.D., Chairman, Committee on Therapy
Northern California Psychiatric Society

Mr. Robert D. Russell
Assistant Professor of Health Education

A. D. Schwartz, M.D.
Chief, Mental Health Service

Karl M. Bowman, M.D.
Professor of Psychiatry

Norman Nomof, M.D.
Consultant on Narcotics

E. L. Way, M.D.
University of California

James G. Terry, M.D.

Albert E. Hederman, Jr., Esquire
Assistant District Attorney

Chairman Harry M. Kimball informed Dr. Bowman that the Governor created a study commission to assist in getting some facts on the narcotics problem. Chairman Kimball stated the Commission was now studying the problems of treatment, control, and prevention. Dr. Bowman was asked to express his views on these subjects.

Dr. Karl Bowman stated that a bill was introduced a few years ago to set up a treatment center in Alameda County. This bill was supported by the University of California. Emmet Daly also backed this bill on behalf of Governor Brown (then Attorney General).

This bill provided for:

- a. A five year minimum probationary period.
- b. A six months stay in the hospital.
- c. Psychiatric treatment in the institution.
- d. Probation for 4 1/3 years with follow-up supervision and a program for rehabilitation.

Dr. Bowman stated this the best bill he knew of for rehabilitation and follow-up supervision of narcotics addicts.

Dr. Bowman ^{said} ~~stated~~ that merely increasing punishment was not the answer, and the idea that a person should serve 15 years for one marijuana cigarette is shocking.

Dr. Bowman stated that Governor Meyner ^{had passed} ~~had vetoed~~ ^{neto} legislation passed by the Maryland Legislature which provided for longer sentences and no discretion in the courts was a masterpiece. In this message, Governor Meyner claims that increased penalties will only serve to cut down on jury convictions.

Dr. Bowman stated that he was opposed to almost all the present bills before the legislature, and particularly to an increase in punishment.

Dr. Bowman stated he had no sympathy for the big time narcotic peddler. However, the courts should be given discretion to decide each case on its facts.

Chairman Kimball stated he wanted to make it clear that the Commission had recommended no change in the present laws except a mandatory minimum. Chairman Kimball told Dr. Bowman the Commission was interested in his views on treatment, education and prevention.

Dr. Bowman stated a good program of public education concerning narcotics addiction is necessary, free from emotional bias. The emphasis should be that anyone who uses narcotics is a sucker, a weakling, and a nut (emotionally disturbed, neurotic, or pre-psychotic).

Dr. Bowman stated we should not glamorize the tremendous kicks or thrills to be obtained from using narcotics. Dr. Bowman stated he felt that Commissioner Anslinger ~~was~~ wrong in his view that the public should be kept ignorant of the facts about narcotics.

Dr. Bowman stated that he believed more ^{approach} emphasis should be given the medical approach to a solution of the narcotics problem. Treatment should be tried, the punitive ^{has not} accomplished anything.

Dr. Bowman pointed out that the ^{cause} cause of addiction among doctors is usually psychological problems or physical disease. Separate treatment facilities should be set up for addicts. It should not be necessary to make an addict a criminal in order to ^{permit} receive special treatment.

him to A chemical test should be used for detecting relapse. Urinalysis should be used since it is better than Nalline. Dr. Bowman ~~shated~~ had been advised by the Department of Pharmacology that ~~urinalysis~~ can be done as cheaply as Nalline if done on a volume basis.

Dr. Nomoff commented that urinalysis was four times as expensive as Nalline. Only 15 tests can be done in one day. The one day delay involved in obtaining the test results makes this test unfeasible; although this test is more accurate. The degree of reliability of Nalline varies from place to place.

Dr. Bowman stated the state ^{of California} should set up a real pilot program to treat addicts. India, Malay, Thailand and other Asian nations with a large addiction problem, have set up treatment progrzms.

staff to Dr. Bowman stated that an addict should spend at least six months in a hospital in order to change his attitude, and to ^{enable the} work with him psychologically.

Dr. Bowman stated that marijuana should be treated differently by the law than heroin. Marijuana should be placed in the same category as alcohol, although it is not as dangerous. Marijuana is not addictive, and is less likely to ^{incite} ~~inade~~ to violence than alcohol.

The major problem in prevention ^{ing the} of use of narcotics is sensationalism based on false information. A drug is given a bad name, the public is told that it will cause all sorts of pleasurable and exotic sensations - Such a campaign can't help but tempt the curious and the thrill seeker.

Dr. Bowman stated that he agreed with Dr. Blain that drug addicts who are primarily criminals should be handled by the Department of ~~Corrections~~. Chief Janse~~n~~ stated that almost every

addict is a criminal - whether he's been caught or not - they have to steal and commit crimes to support their habits. *Dr. Blaine observed*
Ideally, treatment should occur outside of the Department of Corrections. The simple addict (without a criminal behavior pattern) should not be treated as a criminal, but as a sick person - he should be treated as an alcoholic. Dr. Bowman stated it should not be a crime to be an addict. Chances of rehabilitation is greatly interfered with if an addict is placed in prison for five years or more. The fact that addiction is a crime prevents most addicts from voluntarily seeking treatment from the state because of fear and distrust as to the consequences.

Dr. Bowman recommended that the state set up a treatment program which would provide:

1. Confinement in a treatment facility for six months.
2. A five year parole period with out-patient psychiatric treatment

Dr. Bowman stated the preferred treatment technique depended on the individual. With alcoholics, group psychotherapy had worked well.

The same technique (group psychotherapy) should work with addicts. Group psychotherapy should be coupled with individual therapy.

3 spaces

Chairman Kimball asked Dr. Nomoff to comment on his views and recommendations concerning treatment.

3 spaces

presented
Dr. Norman Nomoff presented a prepared statement which is set forth below.

"RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NARCOTIC REHABILITATION PROGRAM

In reading over the recommendations of the Governor's Special Commission on Narcotics, I was quite pleased with their suggestion that an active rehabilitation program for narcotic offenders be undertaken by the State. As a Consultant on Narcotics for the Department of Justice for the past 18 months I have had an opportunity to visit all areas in California which have a significant narcotic problem and have participated in setting up antinarcotic test centers in many of these areas. Since the nalline program is, in effect, part of the rehabilitation program, I have had considerable opportunity to consider the subject and gain as much familiarity with this aspect of the narcotic program as anyone else in the State. Naturally, as a physician, my thinking is orientated towards cause and treatment of disease, in this case, narcotic use.

~~XX~~

"My opinions on the causes of narcotic use and the particular problems of heroin users have been expressed in many previous publications and communications as a Consultant for the Department of Justice. For the purposes of orienting the following recommendations, I wish to state only that I look upon the narcotic offender as an extremely inadequate individual with serious deficiencies in the capacity for social adjustment. I look upon the rehabilitative program as one encompassing long-term follow-up and rigid control of narcotic offenders, encompassing in many cases a period of many years. The question as to whether the rehabilitative program should be undertaken by law enforcement agencies or medical facilities is not, to me, a fundamentally important one. The only important issue in my way of thinking is to organize a program utilizing persons who are familiar with the rather specialized field of narcotic use. In the case of physicians, there is no large segment of the medical community that has any special knowledge in dealing with persons involved in the illicit use of narcotics. In particular, I would like to emphasize that the mental health facilities of the State have no experience in the treatment of narcotic users and that psychiatrists, although they are in the forefront of the medical community's recommendations for a rehabilitative approach are by and large not experienced in this field. The persons who have the most direct experience in management of narcotic users are parole officers. Therefore, I believe strongly that for the State of California a rehabilitative program for narcotic users should be centered around the Department of Corrections with parole officers shouldering primary responsibility for management of a rehabilitative program (which they are now actively engaged in) and other facilities and personnel being made available more freely than at present as ancillary help. In this category, I would include particularly psychiatrists whose help in specific situations can be considerable and the aid of the physicians now participating in nalline testing throughout the State.

I would like to limit the Narcotic Rehabilitation Program to known users of heroin only, omitting those persons using marijuana and dangerous drugs, at least in the initial phases of such a program.

In terms of how to place persons in a rehabilitative program I would suggest the following two methods.:

1. Direct commitment by a municipal or superior court judge to the program following channels now used for sentencing of narcotic offenders. A major change in present practice would be sentencing of narcotic users to a state facility rather than county jail which, in my opinion, is a sheer waste of time. I would get every heroin user out of the county jail system.

2. Voluntary commitment of an individual through a superior court judge directly to the state facility in a manner identical with present commitment to a state mental hospital.

In both types of commitment, whether by sentence or by hospital type commitment, I would revise the laws to read that the minimum period of supervision for a hard narcotic offense be for three years and for subsequent hard narcotic offense, ten years.

The general function of the state facility which could be either at a minimum security prison facility or at a state mental hospital facility should be confined entirely to the function of narcotic rehabilitation. There should be no mixing of this type of person with any other class of mental patient or prisoner. The basic discipline should be that of a minimum security barracks similar to a state facility. I would suggest that basic policy be to confine persons for as limited a period as possible, probably six weeks to three months, this period being primarily a period of restoring good physical health and of indoctrination into the program the individual is to experience upon release.

The major part of the rehabilitative program must be a process of learning to live in the community and this can only be done while living in a community. The fundamental factor allowing early release is the ability to maintain rigid control over the activities of the individual while in the community. This should be done in whatever ways are possible and these are primarily the problems of managing parolees. In the case of heroin users, the frequent use of nalling and physical examinations can maintain a large ~~some~~ measure of control. It is fundamental that small case loads be maintained in order to maintain proper management.

While under this program, I believe that individual and group psychotherapy would be of considerable help to aid individuals in understanding the problems of adjustment to community living and to tide them over their periods of stress, during which times they are particularly likely to resort to use of narcotics. Perhaps equally important is an experienced job counseling service.

I would carefully omit from the rehabilitative services any persons convicted of sale of narcotics or of possession of narcotics with intent to sell. I would not distinguish in any way between a non-addict pusher and an addict pusher. These persons I would handle with whatever prison sentences are agreed upon. I would not, however, refuse to admit such individuals to the program once they had completed their sentence and providing they had a minimum of three years parole time left to serve."

Dr. Nomoff summarized his views by stating that following treatment in a separate facility the addict should receive intensive supervision and control back in the community including:

1. Nalline testing to detect readdiction.
2. Individual and group psychotherapy.
3. Job counseling.
4. Parole officers specially trained in the handling of addicts.

suppl space
Dr. Nomoff stated that it has already been proved that with Nalline the anti-social behavior of addicts can be regulated.

Dr. Nomoff stated that psychotherapy in prison is a waste of time. Addicts cannot be motivated in jail.

However, much can be done in the institution in three months.

1. The addict can be oriented to the program' on the outside.
2. He can be given psychological and vocational tests.
- 3/ He can be started on a ²⁰program of psychotherapy or counseling ~~as~~ that he will be accustomed to receiving such therapy in the community.

The ~~problem~~ of rehabilitation in jail or prison is a lack of motivation. The only way you can stimulate motivation is to put the addict in a situation which is painful. Jail or prison is not painful.

The addict should be made to work ~~back~~ in the community in order to support his family - he should be around his friends who can supply narcotics, but he should be under such close observation he can't use. Only then will he be under stress, and only under such circumstances can psychotherapy work.

Mr. Binns asked Dr. Nomoff if he felt a tougher attitude in prison towards the prisoners might be beneficial for treatment purposes in order to create stress.

Dr. Nomoff stated he believed we treat prisoners too nicely in our California prisons. However, he stated it was difficult to cause stress in prison.

Dr. Nomoff ^{that} pointed out education about narcotics is vital. It should be honest. It should deal with the properties of narcotics and the type of persons ~~which~~ ^{who} use drugs.

Dr. Nomoff stated you cannot stop marijuana users from becoming addicts unless you go into the underlying psychological causes of maladjustment. Marijuana would be no problem without delinquency or the availability of heroin.

Mr. Storer commented that one of the reasons that marijuana is a problem is that it is peddled among the same people or subculture that is involved in the use of heroin.

Dr. Nomoff stated that the "British System" or ambulatory treatment of addicts is unworkable. England ~~was~~ never had an addiction problem - using narcotics is not a part of their mores.

Dr. Nomoff stated that Nalline is not the answer to the narcotics problem - it is merely a test for the detection of reuse. Nalline is not fool proof, it is merely an aid in supervision.

Dr. Nomoff stated that probation and parole time for former addicts should be increased to at least five years. Many addicts are on Nalline testing for less than two years before their probation or parole time has ended.

A former addict ^{who is} on Nalline can't become addicted without detection. If he cheats and uses narcotics, he should pay ~~the~~ the penalty and be incarcerated.

Chairman Kimball asked ^{state} Dr. Nomoff if he felt it was necessary to create a separate department to handle the treatment of narcotics addicts to take the stigma away from being connected with either the Department of Corrections or Mental Hygiene, and whether for the same reason, the supervising officers should not be called "parole" officers.

Dr. Nomoff stated that ideally, this would be advisable but that labels are unimportant. The important thing is to maintain tough parole-type supervision during the time an addict is on the outside.

^{Triple space}
of addicts Chairman Kimball asked Dr. Terry to give his views ^{on treatment} ~~on~~ ^{Triple space}

Dr. James G. Terry stated he was thoroughly disenchanted with the role of medicine in the control of the narcotics problem. Dr. Terry stated he would have agreed with Dr. Bowman 10 years ago, and with Dr. Nomoff seven years ago. As to his present views, Dr. Terry said "I wish to God psychiatry should get out of the heroin problem. It's contribution is negligible." The medical profession can do little more ^{in this field} than give Nalline injections.

At the present time, the Department of Corrections is paying lip service to group therapy. Most of the prisoners involved in the group therapy program are not good candidates for this form of treatment. The misuse by the Department of Corrections of a good technique will only result in giving group therapy a bad name.

presently being

Dr. Terry said that treatment is irrelevant in jail - the technique used is unimportant. It is on probation or parole that the problem arises. Intensive supervision is absolutely necessary. This supervision is being carried on by the narcotics officer. Dr. Terry stated he felt the narcotics officers had done a tremendous job in controlling the narcotics problem. It has been over three years since Dr. Terry has seen anyone with withdrawals at the Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center (Alameda County Jail).

The Department of Corrections present program of lowering the case load of parole agents is a step forward. Some parole agents are conducting group therapy classes for the unemployed parolees. Dr. ~~St~~Terry stated this is almost a form of punishment for not having a job.

Dr. Terry stated the Department of Corrections must give much more ~~xxxx~~ thought to close supervision of an addict's activities at night. It is in the nighttime that he steals, sells or uses narcotics. It is in the community where narcotics are available that the job of supervision and control must be done. The true rule of probation and parole officers should be out-patient control.

Dr. Terry stated he would recommend:

1. More narcotics officers.
2. More probation and parole officers. In Alameda County, each probation officer has from 100 to 150 in his case load. He can't do much more than send a card.
3. A closer policing of the medical profession. The Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement should send out a monthly informational letter to every doctor advising each that the Bureau has its eye on him.

Triple space

Chairman Kimball asked Dr. Schwartz to comment on his views as to education concerning narcotics.

Triple space

Doctor Arnold D. Schwartz stated he was Chief of the Mental Health Services of the Department of Public Health. The Bureau of Mental Health Education includes education on narcotics. The Department also works through the local communities and within each of the 58 counties setting up programs and making evaluations.

The Department also works with other state agencies. The Department of Public Health assisted in preparing ~~xxxx~~ ~~agencies~~ the manual for teachers published by the Department of Education.

Dr. Schwartz stated this publication (Narcotics - The Study of a Modern Problem, A Manual of Basic Information for Teachers), was out of date and was one of the things which the State should be getting around to revising.

Dr. Schwartz stated his department had also recently answered a request from Senator Hollister as to the advisability of setting up clinics for the dispensing of narcotics. Dr. Schwartz stated his department advised Senator Hollister that physiological withdrawal from narcotics addiction under a doctor's care was so easy that it was immoral to give narcotics to addicts.

Dr. Schwartz stated his department was in the process of preparing an annotated bibliography on narcotics to distribute to all persons seeking information on this problem.

Dr. Schwartz recommended ^{state} that a guide be prepared for medical doctors setting forth the restrictions on the use of narcotics by physicians and treatment methodologies for withdrawal. Dr. Schwartz suggested that such a manual should be the combined efforts of the medical association, and the Department of Education, Corrections, Public Health, and the Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement.

Dr. Schwartz was asked what specific materials were disseminated by the Department of Public Health. Dr. Schwartz replied that the Department disseminated, when available, United States Public Health Service pamphlets.

Dr. Schwartz stated his department produced no public materials or information ~~on~~ concerning narcotics for public distribution. Dr. Schwartz said his department had no charge from the Governor to produce information on narcotics. Dr. Schwartz said his department did not feel it had to assert or assume leadership in public education on narcotics. *Be stated that* This is a function of other state agencies, as well.

Dr. Schwartz commended that there was no evidence that public education does any good. One survey which the Public Health Department could make upon request from the Governor would be ^{as to} ~~what is~~ the effect of public education in the schools. Does it increase the narcotics problem, or does it decrease, ^{it} or does it have any effect at all.

Dr. Schwartz stated one great problem is that there is no coordination of efforts on Education and Prevention between the various state departments concerned with the narcotics problem.

Dr. Schwartz stated he believed there should be Public Education as to the causes of and sources of addiction. Research should be permitted in the universities as to the real effect of narcotics on humans.

Physicians should be told that an addict can easily be withdrawn from the use of narcotics. There should be city and county hospitals involved in treating addicts before they become criminals. In the field of prevention, research could be conducted to develop techniques of predicting the children most likely to become addicts. Given 1,000 children which are more likely to become addicts, how can they be spotted.

WQ Dr. Schwartz stated the state ^{*of this type*} of epidemiological investigation is such that ~~such~~ research could be conducted. However, Dr. Schwartz stated the Governor has not seen fit to ask the Department to do research in this area. Prevention can only be based on research of this nature. Some of this research could be conducted by a special institute which could be created in one of our universities. The work of the university could be combined with those of an operating state agency.

Such an institute on narcotics addiction could study the chemical and physiological effects of addiction. For example, the research branch of the federal hospital at Lexington has discovered that addicts give false positive for syphilis. We don't know enough about the effects of narcotics on the body.

Research can also be done as to the social and environmental factors involved in addiction. With the same problems facing them, i.e. membership in a minority group, discrimination, low income group, poor housing, inadequate education, why do some persons use narcotics while the majority of the same ethnic groups do not. According to Dr. Schwartz, narcotics addiction is a public health problem. The Department of Public Health has begun research in the fields of alcoholism and chronic diseases, *but not as to narcotics.*

Dr Schwartz stated that he felt the Public Health Department was not doing its share as to the narcotics problem. Dr. Schwartz recommended that the Commission ask the Governor to order the Department of Public Health in conjunction with the Department of Justice, Education, Corrections, and the Youth Authority to determine what each should be doing in the community to prevent addiction - to catch it at an early age.

Triple space

Dr. Schwartz stated one serious problem which should be studied is the effect of dangerous drugs such as tranquilizers. Many doctors are completely ignorant of the effects of these drugs. According to a report of the Department of Mental Hygiene, persons on tranquilizers die at a higher rate than non-users in every one of the top ten causes of death including suicide. ~~(Awaiting a report from the Department of Mental Hygiene to confirm this statistic).~~

A study should be made as to the effect of tranquilizers, pep pills, no-doze tablets, etc., as to the effect on the body, the death rate, and on driving ability.

There must be an investigation as to what policing is conducted as to the sources of such drugs. What controls there are on manufacturers, distributors and retailers. Also, a method should be established to determine if any persons are accumulating large supplies. Dr. Schwartz stated not enough policing is being done as to the dangerous drugs.

Dr. Schwartz stated the major problem in the entire field of narcotics and dangerous drugs is that there is no coordination among the state agencies involved. Each agency is only handling a piece of the problem. There is no overall coordination or exchange of information.

Triple space

Chairman Kimball introduced Dr. Joel Fort who advised the Commission he had a court appearance and could only spend a few minutes introducing himself, and give a preliminary statement of his views. Dr. Fort stated he was Chairman of the Committee on Therapy of the Northern California Psychiatric Association. He stated he had worked two years at Lexington. Dr. Fort also prepared the Alameda County manual on Education on addiction.

Dr. Fort stated most psychiatrists had not done enough in the field of treating narcotics addiction.

Dr. Fort stated that only with a combined approach involving law enforcement and psychiatry would the narcotics problem be solved.

Dr. Fort stated the so-called British System was one of the most misunderstood myths in this field. There never was a narcotics problem in England. The British law says that narcotics may be dispensed by a doctor:

1. As an attempt to withdraw
2. or to treat a medical problem where withdrawal is too dangerous.

This is the same law under which doctors in the United States operate. The British System is more similar to our system than it is dissimilar.

Chairman Kimball asked Doctor Way and Doctor Elliott to comment on their studies at the University of California

Triple space

Dr. Elliott stated that he and Dr. Way were conducting a research project on state funds as to the use of Nalline as an aid to controlling addiction.

Dr. Way discussed the effect of morphine and similar drugs on the body. Morphine is used by doctors for the treatment of pain. Its drawbacks are:

1. An overdose causes acute respiratory depression.
2. It has an addiction liability.
3. It has a euphoric effect.

analgesic
Chemists and pharmacologists have always tried to develop new drugs without these drawbacks. More and more compounds are being developed to mimic the effect of morphine. Many of the new drugs are just as good, but each still causes the above factors. Those which cause less, also are less analgesic and less euphoric.

Of the new compounds, ^{me}Demerol and Dolophine appear to have less addiction liability than morphine. Methadon, which is used at Lexington to ease (by substitution) withdrawals from the opium derivatives, gives milder withdrawal signs although it is much more prolonged in effect. Nalorphine (Nalline) is also used to precipitate withdrawal or abstinence like symptoms. The effect is very intense for a few hours and then disappears.

Dr. Elliott then discussed the ~~xxx~~ substitutes used by addicts after withdrawal from the opium derivatives.

1. Alcohol is a regular substitute.
2. Codeine or cheracol. ~~Cheracol in 3 or 4 ounces~~ *sources of Cheracol*
~~amounts~~ will act as a substitute. Anyone can obtain 4 ounces of cheracol a day, *legally*.

Dr. Elliott suggested the Commission consider regulating the sale of cough preparations.

Many persons are addicted to use of the needle itself. This has been established by substituting placebos for morphine.

Some persons are substituting drugs which affect the central nervous system. Methadrene or methamphetamine is also used as a substitute. Methadrene will not prevent withdrawals but may be used as a substitute - it ^{has a} ~~gives~~ pleasant effect on the central nervous system and has no withdrawal effect.

Any drug which has some mental effect will have its habitues. Dr. Elliott suggested the Commission consider stricter controls on all ~~analgesics~~ *analgesics* or compounds which have a mental effect.

Nalorphine, if given to a non-user, has similar effects to those obtained from morphine. If nalorphine is given to someone severely depressed with morphine, it can reverse the effect of respiratory depression. Nalorphine can be used medically to correct an overdose.

Dr. Elliott stated that apparently the human body becomes tolerant to morphine or heroin much sooner than was previously thought. If you inject nalorphine into a person using morphine, there are fast withdrawal effects, but these withdrawal effects leave soon and the addict is still dependent on morphine.

Nalorphine has morphine like effects when given by itself. 3 mm. of nalorphine will dilate the pupils of users and constrict those of non-users.

Dr. Elliott and Dr. Way have been experimenting with a more accurate way of measuring pupil size for the Nalline test. Dr. Elliott stated the research results indicate that the pupilometer is reasonably accurate. The most accurate method is the use of polaroid cameras. The advantages of using a camera are as follows:

1. The picture can be filed for future use (as in court).
2. The picture can be developed in three minutes.
3. The picture can be used to measure against a second picture taken to determine the effect of nalorphine.

Such a camera costs ~~only~~ approximately \$300.

A study to be conducted by Dr. Way and Dr. Elliott will be made using voluntary prisoners, to determine how long after a dose of heroin the pupil test will be valid. ~~Also~~ these tests will determine if the Nalline test can be beaten.

Dr. Way stated the urinalysis test was more reliable than the pupil test. However, there are advantages to the pupil test. The chemical test is only made to detect morphine and heroin. The pupil test is a general test which picks up the compounds as well as morphine or heroin. The Nalline test does not tell you the agent, but it will tell you if a narcotic agent is present.

Chairman Kimball asked if there was any chance of a traffic accident by an addict who has just been given a Nalline injection and released too soon.

Dr. Way stated that any drug impairs performance. In his tests, Dr. Way stated two of his pupils were still affected in the second half hour after the test.

Dr. Nomoff said no person should drive under the influence of any drug. Dr. Nomoff pointed out that in over 20,000 tests, there had been kickbacks or complaints from reactions to the tests or that the driving ability of any addict had been affected.

Dr. Way stated that 95% of all opium derivatives are excreted within 48 hours. No residuals are present after three or four days.

Dr. Way was asked if the Nalline test could be beaten if one shot a week were taken in between a regularly scheduled weekly Nalline test.

Dr. Way stated that residuals are not accumulated in the body. If an injection of narcotics is taken once a week, the chemical or the Nalline test can be beaten indefinitely. In other words, an addict can chippy and use narcotics once a week indefinitely without detection.

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Chaitman Kimball introduced Dr. Robert D. Russell of Stanford University, *and asked him to discuss his research into education concerning the narcotics problem.*

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Dr. Russell stated he had recently ~~finished~~ finished writing a paper for the Education Journal on the problem of narcotics education in the schools at the request of Pat Hill of the Department of Education. In doing his research, Dr. Russell found that there was nothing written on the subject of narcotics education since 1958. Prior to that, nothing had been written since 1956. Most of the writing in this field was done around 1952.

Dr. Russell stated he found that the United States Office of Education did nothing except provide source materials and answer questions. It is now beginning to provide funds for research.

what is taught

In California, little is done by the state to coordinate ~~the teaching~~ about narcotics. This responsibility is left to the local school boards.

The responsibility is left to the superintendent who passes it on to the principal, who in turn passes it on to a department head - who asks for a course of study to satisfy the state requirements.

The state law has been interpreted to require that narcotics be taught in every school - elementary, junior and senior high school.

The school principal or department head is left to decide if the subject should be taught in class, or by way of a film, or by setting aside 20 minutes or so in class sometime during the school year.

The teacher can decide to teach the facts about narcotics and its physiological effects, or the teacher can concern himself with the personality of the child.

Dr. Russell stated the scientific facts alone are not enough - they don't help you decide if using narcotics is good or bad.

A major problem in this area is whether the teacher is properly prepared to teach this subject.

Another important facet of this problem is to ^{inform} ~~uniform~~ those whose own reaction may effect those who do use narcotics or may be so tempted.

In school there are three types:

1. The well adjusted, who is never tempted.
2. The weak, abnormal, or rebellious who find reality undesirable, and will try anything that will modify reality to make it more desirable.
3. The third group is in between.

There are two approaches to the subject of education. One holds that ignorance is good - if the subject is taught it will tempt the curious.

The other approach is that the ~~leading~~ teaching of these facts is necessary so that students may counter the arguments of those persons who are trying to get a fellow ~~xxx~~ student involved.

Dr. Russell stated he was enthused with the technique of problem-solving in the educational approach. A systematic evaluation must be made of this technique.

Dr. Nomoff commented that he felt children should be given all the facts. No misstatements or false impressions should be given out. Any student who wants to can get all sorts of statements on narcotics in newspapers and magazines.

Dr. Nomoff stated we should tell the students that those who use narcotics are weaklings who don't have the guts to stand up to problems. They should also be told not to give in, just to belong, or so as to identify with a group.

Dr. Russell stated that an entire week or two is necessary to completely develop all the facts about heroin and the personality of the person who uses.

Dr. Russell also emphasised that the school must be aware of all the euphorics and be concerned with each as it develops into a problem in the school community. The school should attack anything which reduces educability.

Dr. Russell stated it was dangerous to link alcohol and narcotics in teaching - the student may feel addiction is no worse than the alcohol which he sees his parents drink.

All schools should ^{be aware} teach about narcotics although no local problem exists, because our society is on the move. We cannot teach only for ~~that~~ school district.

A White House Conference will boost education about narcotics - it will focus attention on the problem.

Dr. Russell stated it ^{was} sad that the State teacher's manual is in its ninth year without revision. This manual should be in loose leaf form and ~~each year~~ ^{each year} a supplement should be distributed to keep this manual alive.

Dr. Russell also stated it was unfortunate that there was no coordination whatsoever between the departments of Public Health, Education, Corrections, Youth Authority, and Justice ^{on the narcotics problem}.

Mr. Albert Hederman stated that he had brought some materials on the use of Nalline in Alameda County.

Mr. Hederman stated that the Nalline test is merely a supplement to whatever tests were already being used by law enforcement - marks, admissions or confessions, etc.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur L. Alarcon
Project Director

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA PSYCHIATRIC SOCIETY
A District Branch of the American Psychiatric Association

2701 Fourteenth Avenue
Oakland 6, California

November 29, 1960

Dr. Maurice Grossman, President
Northern California Psychiatric Society
326 Addison Avenue
Palo Alto, California

Dear Dr. Grossman:

As you requested, I am sending this report of the Committee on Therapy for your approval and for submission to the Governor's Narcotics Commission. This report includes primarily recommendations based on the lengthy experience of three of the committee members in narcotic addict treatment and rehabilitation. I refer to Dr. Karl Bowman, Professor-Emeritus of Psychiatry at the University of California, Dr. Burton Adams who is active in the Halline program in Alameda County, and myself with two years experience at the Federal Narcotics Hospital in Lexington, Kentucky, and consultative work with governmental agencies in California.

About two years ago, the Committee on Therapy of the Northern California Psychiatric Society under your chairmanship made certain recommendations on the problem of narcotic addiction in California. The need for obtaining more varied information on the problem was stressed and certain possible research questions were formulated including: who and what is a narcotic addict; what happens to him as an addict; what keeps a person an addict; what resources are presently available for managing the narcotic addict; what is the effect of addiction and the cost of it to the community; and, what would be effective methods of education on this problem?

We know that narcotic addiction is a problem affecting some 15,000 people in California, primarily minority group members in large urban, slum areas. It also seems clear that present methods of dealing with this public health problem have had only fair success. The recent changes in the State Department of Corrections program for addicts cannot yet be evaluated in terms of controlling or reducing narcotic addiction.

In line with the Committee's past and present deliberations, we make the following recommendations, all of which we would be glad to elaborate on at the request of any agency or legislative body.

1. A pilot study program should be established within the State Department of Public Health. To some extent, this could be modeled after the pilot alcoholic rehabilitation program and should be set up for at least a

November 29, 1960

three year period. This rehabilitation program as presently envisaged would include at least one in-patient facility in both Northern and Southern California where withdrawal from narcotics could take place and long term treatment initiated. This should be followed by lengthy attendance at out-patient rehabilitation facilities which would include psychiatric, psychology, medical and social work services combined with vocational guidance, ^{Narcotics Anonymous chapters} and medically supervised Nalline testing. These facilities as briefly outlined should be available to volunteers of both sexes, as well as to parolees and probationers. In addition to providing a needed and constructive addition to our rehabilitation procedures, such a pilot program would also give us ample opportunity for further research into narcotic addiction. It should provide for at least a five year follow-up period to evaluate and compare treatment methods and it should help in the development of educational and preventive techniques.

2. Narcotic addicts should have the same opportunities for probation, parole or suspended sentences as other types of offenders. The emphasis of the law should be shifted from the emotionally disturbed addict to the "businessman" of the narcotics trade, the wholesaler, distributor, smuggler and retailer or pusher. These latter categories of criminals need to be apprehended much more frequently than they are and should be isolated from society for maximal periods of time.

3. The law should provide for civil commitment procedures for narcotic addicts who might voluntarily seek help, thereby making it possible for them to receive both in-patient and out-patient treatment over a long period of time without criminal implications. Other changes in the laws which might be desirable would be further distinguishing of marijuana from narcotic offenses and perhaps most importantly elimination of the overlapping and sometimes conflictual relationships between city, county, state and federal narcotic police activities.

It should be noted that our Committee has considered the proposals of some well-intentioned physicians that there be clinics established for dispensing narcotics. Such proposals are often based on a misunderstanding of the so-called English system which the Chairman had an opportunity to personally investigate this year. The Committee feels that such proposals are unwise and unworkable at the present time.

Our Committee plans to continue its deliberations and to hold further hearings on the problem of narcotic addiction. Thus, at a later time we may have further recommendations or amendments to the above proposals.

Sincerely,

Joel Fort, M. D.
Chairman, Committee on Therapy
Northern California Psychiatric Society



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Corrections

502 STATE OFFICE BUILDING No. 1
SACRAMENTO 14

February 6, 1961

Mr. Harry Kimball, Chairman
Special Study Commission on Narcotics
c/o Rickey's Studio Inn Motel
4219 El Camino Real
Palo Alto, California

Dear Harry:

This is in response to Art Alarcon's notice of February 2nd of the meeting of the Commission on Narcotics in San Diego on February 10th. I am sorry not to be able to attend because of a previous meeting scheduled by the Governor. The subject of this meeting is one in which I am very much interested and I sincerely regret my inability to be there. I will, however, arrange for Walter Barkdull, Executive Officer of the Board of Corrections, to be present and to be of any service he can to the Commission.

Cordially yours,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
R. A. MCGEE

RICHARD A. MCGEE
Director of Corrections

cc: Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon
Project Director

C
O
P
Y

February 24, 1961

Mr. Harry M. Kimball, Chairman
Special Study Commission on Narcotics
c/o Rickey's Studio Inn Motel
4219 El Camino Real
Palo Alto, California

Dear Harry:

I have notified each member of the Commission of the March 8 meeting and have also advised each to contact you if accommodations will be necessary.

I am enclosing a copy of the letters I have sent out, together with a tentative time schedule as to their order of appearance. I have asked a large number of people to appear at this meeting for the reason that our time is getting quite short and, undoubtedly, some of them will not be able to appear.

I am going to be in the Bay Area on March 6 and March 7 to check into the study of the Nalline Program in Alameda County and to visit the Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center as I indicated to you in our telephone conversation. I will advise you as to when they schedule my tour of the Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center so that you can determine if your schedule will permit you to join me since you have indicated an interest in studying this facility.

I am awaiting, with bated breath, the announcement from up North of the Governor's legislative program. I had a conversation yesterday with the chief editorial writer of the Los Angeles Times. He asked me why the Governor had called the meeting in Sacramento with Louis Burke, Richard McGee and the Attorney General to help him formulate his legislative

Mr. Harry M. Kimball, Chairman
Special Study Commission on Narcotics
February 24, 1961

Page 2

program. He also wanted to know why the Governor had not adopted the Commission's report concerning punishment since, in his opinion, it was the best that anyone had yet presented. I, of course, appreciated the compliments but covered for the Governor and gave no direct answer to either question.

I have read over Dr. Blain's new program which he states was brought about by his meeting with our Commission. It seems to follow our recommendations. What were your impressions? Mine were quite favorable.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON
Project Director
Special Study Commission
on Narcotics

ALA:ms

Enc.

February 24, 1961

Mr. Walter S. Binns
Attorney at Law
554 West Fifth Street
San Pedro, California

Dear Walt:

The next meeting of the Commission will be on March 8 at 9:30 A.M. at Rickey's Studio Inn Motel in Palo Alto. We will have several guests who will discuss the subjects of prevention, education and treatment with respect to narcotics addiction.

Chairman Kimball has asked me to advise you to contact him for accommodations for you (and spouse if she is making the trip) if you are planning to come to Palo Alto the evening before the meeting.

I am enclosing a copy of a report prepared by Dr. Blain, which was given to the Governor on February 20. It seems, from first reading, to have followed the recommendations of our Commission without too many additional embellishments.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON
Project Director
Special Study Commission
on Narcotics

ALA:ms

Enc. 1

February 24, 1961

Joel Fort, M.D.
2701 - 14th Avenue
Oakland 6, California

Dear Dr. Fort:

The Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics has requested that I invite you to participate in its next meeting to be held on March 8, 1961, at 9:30 A.M., at Rickey's Studio Inn Motel in Palo Alto, California.

The Commission would like to hear your views and recommendations concerning the treatment of narcotic addiction and the control of the "cured" addict by after-care supervision and control.

I hope that your busy schedule will permit you to appear at this meeting since many of the Commission members including its Chairman, Harry M. Kimball, have requested that I make all efforts to obtain your appearance at one of our hearings. (If this hour is inconvenient, we can schedule you any time between 9:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M.). I am looking forward to hearing your views and recommendations.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

February 24, 1961

Karl Bowman, M.D.
3831 Market Street
San Francisco 14, California

Dear Dr. Bowman:

The Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics has requested that I invite you to participate in its next meeting to be held on March 8, 1961, at 9:30 A.M., at Rickey's Studio Inn Motel in Palo Alto, California.

The Commission would like to hear your views and recommendations concerning the treatment of narcotic addiction and the control of the "cured" addict by after-care supervision and control.

I hope that your busy schedule will permit you to appear at this meeting. Please advise me if you will be able to attend this meeting, and if the time set for your appearance meets with your approval and schedule. I am looking forward to hearing your views and recommendations.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

February 24, 1961

Burton W. Adams, M.D.
401 - 29th Street
Oakland, California

Dear Dr. Adams:

The Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics has requested that I invite you to participate in its next meeting to be held on March 8, 1961, at 9:30 A.M., at Rickey's Studio Inn Motel in Palo Alto, California.

The Commission would like to hear your views and recommendations concerning the treatment of narcotic addiction and the control of the "cured" addict by after-care supervision and control.

I hope that your busy schedule will permit you to appear at this meeting. Please advise me if you will be able to attend this meeting and if the time set for your appearance meets with your approval and schedule. I am looking forward to hearing your views and recommendations.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

February 24, 1961

Norman Nomof, M.D.
Consultant on Narcotics
Department of Justice
Library and Courts Building
Sacramento 14, California

Dear Dr. Nomof:

The Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics has requested that I invite you to attend its next meeting on March 8, 1961, at 10:30 A.M., at Rickey's Studio Inn Motel in Palo Alto, California.

The Commission would like to hear your views and recommendations on the treatment of narcotics addicts and the type of supervision and after-care necessary for "cured" addicts to prevent or control reuse and readdiction. The Commission would also like to hear your observations concerning the use of Nalling for the control of addiction.

Please advise me if you will be able to attend this meeting and if the time set for your appearance meets with your approval and schedule. I am looking forward to hearing your comments.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

February 24, 1961

Mr. Roy E. Simpson
Superintendent of Public Instruction
721 Capital Avenue
Sacramento, California

Dear Mr. Simpson:

The Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics has requested that I invite you to attend its next meeting to be held on March 8, 1961, at 10:30 A.M., at Rickey's Studio Inn Motel in Palo Alto, California.

The Commission would like to hear your views and recommendations concerning the type of educational approach which should be used in our public schools to prevent and reduce the threat of narcotics addiction among our students with addiction-prone personalities. We would also like to hear your recommendations for any changes which should be made in the present teaching manuals or approach to the subject of teaching about narcotics to students. The Commission would also like your views as to what the educators duty should be in reference to students who are experimenting with the use of narcotics or dangerous drugs.

Please advise me if you will be able to attend this meeting and if the time set for your appearance meets with your approval and schedule.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

February 24, 1961

James G. Terry, M.D.
P.O. Box 787
Pleasanton, California

Dear Dr. Terry:

The Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics has requested that I invite you to participate in its next meeting to be held on March 8, 1961, at 11:00 A.M., at Rickey's Studio Inn Motel in Palo Alto, California.

The Commission would like to hear your views and recommendations concerning the treatment of narcotics addicts and the type of control and supervision necessary for a "cured" addict (by "cured" addict, I mean one who has been physiologically withdrawn from the use of narcotics). The Commission would also like to hear your views concerning the use of Nalline as a control to prevent readdiction and also as an aid to law enforcement. We are especially interested in the results of your use of Nalline in the City of Oakland and in the County of Alameda. We would also like you to discuss your work in the Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center with narcotics addicts.

Please advise me if you will be able to attend this meeting and if the time set for your appearance meets with your approval and schedule. I am looking forward to hearing your comments.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

February 24, 1961

Henry Elliott, M.D.
University of California
Medical Center
San Francisco 22, California

Dear Dr. Elliott:

The Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics has asked me to invite you to attend its next meeting on March 8, 1961, at 1:30 P.M., at Rickey's Studio Inn Motel in Palo Alto, California.

The Commission would like to hear your observations concerning the physiological effects of addiction to narcotics. The Commission would also be interested in your studies concerning the Nalline tests.

Please advise me if you will be able to attend this meeting and if the time set for your appearance meets with your approval and schedule.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

February 24, 1961

E. L. Way, M.D.
University of California
Medical Center
San Francisco 22, California

Dear Dr. Way:

The Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics has asked me to invite you to attend its next meeting on March 8, 1961, at 1:30 P.M., at Rickey's Studio Inn Motel in Palo Alto, California.

The Commission would like to hear your observations concerning the physiological effects of addiction to narcotics. The Commission would also be interested in your studies concerning the Nalline tests.

Please advise me if you will be able to attend this meeting and if the time set for your appearance meets with your approval and schedule.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

February 24, 1961

Mr. J. F. Coakley
District Attorney of
Alameda County
The Court House
Oakland, California

Dear Mr. Coakley:

The Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics has requested that I invite you to attend its next meeting to be held on March 8, 1961, at 2:00 P.M., at Rickey's Studio Inn Motel in Palo Alto, California.

The Commission is interested in your views concerning the control of narcotics addiction. We are also interested in your views concerning the use of Nalline in Alameda County, both as an aid to law enforcement and as a form of control for probationers.

Please advise me if you will be able to attend this meeting and if the time set for your appearance meets with your approval and schedule.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

February 24, 1961

Mr. Robert D. Russell
School of Education
Stanford University
Palo Alto, California

Dear Mr. Russell:

Chairman, Harry M. Kimball of the Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics has requested that I invite you to attend the next meeting of the Commission, to be held on March 8, 1961, at 2:00 P.M., at Rickey's Studio Inn Motel in Palo Alto, California.

The Commission is interested to hear your views concerning what can and should be taught to students about narcotics addiction and what materials are presently available on this subject. Chairman Kimball has advised me that you are making a study concerning this problem. I am sure that your views would be of great assistance to the Commission. Please advise me if you will be able to attend this meeting and if the time set for your appearance meets with your approval and schedule.

I am planning to be in the Bay Area on March 7 (the day before the above meeting) and would very much appreciate the opportunity to meet with you at your convenience to discuss the above subject matter briefly in the afternoon.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

February 24, 1961

Arnold Schwartz, M.D.
Chief, Mental Health Services
Department of Public Health
2151 Berkeley Way
Berkeley, California

Dear Dr. Schwartz:

The Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics has requested that I invite you to attend its next meeting to be held on March 8, 1961, at 2:00 P.M., at Rickey's Studio Inn Motel in Palo Alto, California.

The Commission would like to hear your views and recommendations concerning public health education about narcotics addiction and the role which should be played by the Department of Public Health in disseminating such information.

Please advise me if you will be able to attend this meeting and if the time set for your appearance meets with your approval and schedule. I am looking forward to hearing your comments.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF ~~HYGIENE~~
Health Education

February 27, 1961

Arthur L. Alarcon
Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics
107 South Broadway
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Mr. Alarcon:

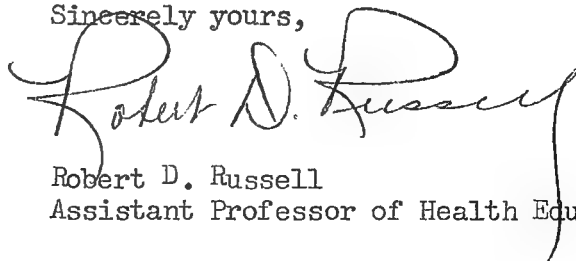
Thank you for your letter; I shall be happy to appear before your Commission and share with them the ideas I have regarding education about narcotics. I agree, that is, as long as it is understood that I am not an expert in this area. I spent two months or so researching this topic and have put some of my findings and observations in an article for the Health Education Journal (L. A. City Schools' publication) and thus I probably have as much up-to-date information as any educator in the state, but "I know enough to know how little I know." If you are interested in my views from this qualified standpoint, I am pleased to cooperate.

The time is satisfactory. On Tuesday, the 7th, I shall be in the office between 9 and 12 and between 1 and 3:30; at this time I know of no other appointments, and I would appreciate talking with you at sometime on that day. I would suggest 11 A.M. or 1:30 P.M., but would be agreeable to other hours as well.

Would it be appropriate to duplicate some materials for the Commission's use during my appearance? If so, how many copies would be appropriate?

Thank you for this opportunity.

Sincerely yours,



Robert D. Russell
Assistant Professor of Health Education

RDR:ac

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



MALCOLM H. MERRILL, M.D.
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNOR

2151 BERKELEY WAY
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

February 28, 1961

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon
Project Director
Special Study Commission
on Narcotics
107 South Broadway
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Mr. Alarcon:

Thank you for your invitation to attend the Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics meeting to be held in Palo Alto on March 8, 1961 at 2:00 p.m.

I have a previous commitment for that hour here in Berkeley. However, if you could arrange to advance the time of meeting that day to 11:00 a.m., I will be happy to attend.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "A. D. Schwartz".

A. D. Schwartz, M.D.
Chief, Mental Health Service

ADS:N

February 28, 1961

Mr. Robert D. Russell
Assistant Professor of Health Education
Stanford University
Stanford, California

Dear Mr. Russell:

Thank you for accepting the invitation of the Commission to meet with it on Wednesday, March 8.

We are going to take a trip to the Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center Tuesday morning which probably will prevent us from being in Palo Alto until the middle of the afternoon. For that reason, we probably would not be able to meet with you until 2:30 P.M. We will call you on Monday to verify the time for this meeting at your office.

We would be pleased to have you duplicate your materials for the Commission's use. I would like a minimum of seven copies and ten, if you can spare that many.

I am looking forward to hearing your comments.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

J. F. COAKLEY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

OFFICE OF
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
ALAMEDA COUNTY
COURT HOUSE
OAKLAND 12, CALIFORNIA
HIGHGATE 4-0507

R. ROBERT HUNTER
CHIEF ASSISTANT

February 28, 1961

TEMPLES
2-36-61

2 P.M.

Outland

Atty

Rm 216

14th + Wasington

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon
Special Study Commission on Narcotics
107 South Broadway
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Arthur:

In reply to your letter of February 4th inviting me to attend the next meeting of the Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics at Rickey's on March 8th, this is to advise that on that occasion I will be at a meeting of the National Association of District Attorneys in Tucson, Arizona.

I am particularly obligated to attend the Arizona meeting because of the fact that I have accepted a request to serve as a panelist and also because I was the founder and first president of that organization.

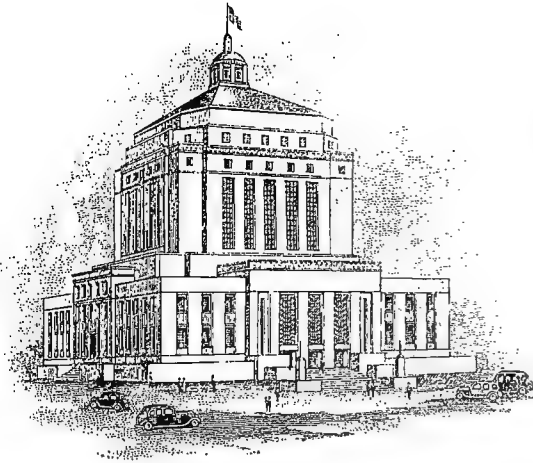
However, if you so desire, Mr. Albert Hederman of my office will attend, and he is quite capable of expressing my views with respect to the control of narcotic addiction.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,


J. F. COAKLEY
District Attorney

JFC:deb



OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF

COUNTY OF ALAMEDA

H. P. GLEASON
SHERIFF

EDWIN KAUFMAN
UNDER SHERIFF

OAKLAND 7, CALIFORNIA

March 1, 1961

COMMUNICATION FROM
ALAMEDA COUNTY
REHABILITATION CENTER
Box 787
PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA

JAMES G. TERRY, M. D.

AIR MAIL

Arthur L. Alarcon, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics
State of California
107 South Broadway
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Mr. Alarcon:

The time you suggested for my
appearance, March 8, 1961, is quite
satisfactory with me. A time in the
afternoon of that day will be un-
satisfactory because of prior
commitments.

Thank you for inviting me.

Cordially,

JGT:mk

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA MEDICAL CENTER
SAN FRANCISCO 22, CALIFORNIA

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

March 1, 1961

Arthur L. Alarcon
Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics
107 South Broadway
Los Angeles 12, California

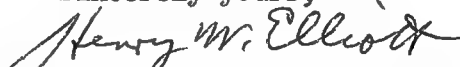
Dear Mr. Alarcon:

Dr. E. L. Way and I will be able to attend the Commission on Narcotics meeting on March 8, 1961, at 1:30 P.M., in Palo Alto.

We would appreciate receiving some information on the nature of the meeting and the part we are expected to play in it. Is it to be a round table discussion with only a few people involved or should we be prepared to give a more or less formal lecture to a large group? How much time are we allotted etc. Your letter of February 24 specified the subject matter and it would be most helpful if you could fill in a few details before the meeting.

We are looking forward to participating in the important work of the Commission on Narcotics.

Sincerely yours,



Henry W. Elliott, M.D., Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Pharmacology

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO MEDICAL CENTER

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY

March 1, 1961

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon
Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics
107 South Broadway
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Mr. Alarcon:

I will be very happy to appear at the next meeting
of the Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics
at Rickey's Studio Inn Motel in Palo Alto, California,
on March 8, 1961, at 9:30 a.m.

Cordially,

Karl M Bowman

Karl M. Bowman, M.D.
Professor of Psychiatry
Emeritus

KMB:jb

March 2, 1961

Henry W. Elliott, M.D., Ph. D.
Associate Professor of Pharmacology
University of California Medical Center
San Francisco 22, California

Dear Dr. Elliott:

Thank you for accepting the invitation extended by the Commission to participate in its meeting on March 8, at 1:30 P.M., at Rickey's Studio Inn Motel in Palo Alto.

There will only be about nine people present at the meeting. The five Commissioners, the Project Director and one or two other persons who are also participating that afternoon.

The Commission's meetings are conducted in an informal manner. The Chairman usually asks each expert to discuss their views and recommendations, or in your case, to explain the work you are doing in the narcotics field and to give the Commission any suggestions which might assist you in your work or might improve our laws or regulations concerning the control of our narcotics problem. You will be allowed as much time as you like. Our guests usually take from 45 minutes to an hour, but your work is so important that you may take this amount of time or more.

Henry W. Elliott, M.D., Ph. D.
Page 2
March 1, 1961

If you have any written material prepared by you or Dr. Way on this subject or if you have access to any pamphlets or other material which would be helpful to the Commission in its study, we would very much appreciate it if you would bring to the meeting seven copies of each.

The Commission is looking forward to hearing your presentation and appreciate very much your giving us some of your valuable time.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

ROY E. SIMPSON
Superintendent of Public Instruction
and Director of Education



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STATE EDUCATION BUILDING, 721 CAPITOL AVENUE, SACRAMENTO 14

March 6, 1961

GEORGE E. HOGAN
Deputy Superintendent; Chief,
Division of Department Administration

FRANCIS W. DOYLE
Deputy Superintendent; Chief,
Division of Special Schools and Services

JAY DAVIS CONNER
Associate Superintendent; Chief,
Division of Instruction

J. BURTON VASCHE
Associate Superintendent; Chief,
Division of State Colleges
and Teacher Education

WALLACE W. HALL
Associate Superintendent; Chief,
Division of Public School Administration

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics
107 South Broadway
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Mr. Alarcon:

Your letter to Dr. Roy E. Simpson relative to the March 8 meeting of the Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics has been referred to me. As Dr. Simpson indicated to you in his earlier letter, he hoped that someone else from the staff of the Department of Education could attend the meeting in Palo Alto. There are two members of the staff who are well informed on this particular subject and whom I wish we could send to meet with your group. Unfortunately, because of long standing prior commitments, neither one of these individuals is able to attend the conference.

If you wish to have this Department represented at a subsequent meeting of the Study Commission, we would be glad to participate. Perhaps you could notify us soon if you do wish representation and the dates on which such a meeting would be held. We would make every effort to have adequate representation to discuss this important problem and its relationship to public education.

Sincerely yours,

Richard M. Clowes

Richard M. Clowes
Associate Superintendent

RMG:a
cc: Dr. Roy E. Simpson

Norman H. H. H. H. H.
Joseph H. H. H. H. H.
as my own H. H. H. H. H.
my own H. H. H. H. H.
my own H. H. H. H. H.
my own H. H. H. H. H.
my own H. H. H. H. H.

March 7, 1961

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NARCOTIC REHABILITATION PROGRAM

In reading over the recommendations of the Governor's Special Commission on Narcotics, I was quite pleased with their suggestion that an active rehabilitation program for narcotic offenders be undertaken by the State. As a Consultant on Narcotics for the Department of Justice for the past 18 months I have had an opportunity to visit all areas in California which have a significant narcotic problem and have participated in setting up antinarcotic test centers in many of these areas. Since the naline program is, in effect, part of the rehabilitation program, I have had considerable opportunity to consider the subject and gain as much familiarity with this aspect of the narcotic problem as anyone else in the State. Naturally, as a physician, my thinking is orientated towards cause and treatment of disease, in this case, narcotic use.

My opinions on the causes of narcotic use and the particular problems of heroin users have been expressed in many previous publications and communications as a Consultant for the Department of Justice. For the purposes of orienting the following recommendations, I wish to state only that I look upon the narcotic offender as an extremely inadequate individual with serious deficiencies in the capacity for social adjustment. I look upon the rehabilitative program as one encompassing long-term follow-up and rigid control of narcotic offenders, encompassing in many cases a period of many years. The question as to whether the rehabilitative program should be undertaken by law enforcement agencies or medical facilities is not, to me, a fundamentally important one. The only important issue in my way of thinking is to organize a program utilizing persons who are familiar with the rather specialized field of narcotic use. In the case of physicians, there is no large segment of the medical community that has any special knowledge in dealing with persons involved in the illicit use of narcotics. In particular, I would like to emphasize that the mental health facilities of the State have no experience in the treatment of narcotic users and that psychiatrists, although they are in the forefront of the medical community's recommendations for a rehabilitative approach are by and large not experienced in this field. The persons who have the most direct experience in management of narcotic users are parole officers. Therefore, I believe strongly that for the State of California a rehabilitative program for narcotic users should be centered around the Department of Corrections

March 7, 1961

with parole officers shouldering primary responsibility for management of a rehabilitative program (which they are now actively engaged in) and other facilities and personnel being made available more freely than at present as ancillary help. In this category, I would include particularly psychiatrists whose help in specific situations can be considerable and the aid of the physicians now participating in naline testing throughout the State.

I would like to limit the Narcotic Rehabilitation Program to known users of heroin only, omitting those persons using marijuana and dangerous drugs, at least in the initial phases of such a program

In terms of how to place persons in a rehabilitative program I would suggest the following two methods:

1. Direct commitment by a municipal or superior court judge to the program following channels now used for sentencing of narcotic offenders. A major change in present practice would be sentencing of narcotic users to a state facility rather than county jail which, in my opinion, is a sheer waste of time. I would get every heroin user out of the county jail system.

2. Voluntary commitment of an individual through a superior court judge directly to the state facility in a manner identical with present commitment to a state mental hospital.

In both types of commitment, whether by sentence or by hospital type commitment, I would revise the laws to read that the minimum period of supervision for a hard narcotic offense be for three years and for subsequent hard narcotic offense, ten years.

The general function of the state facility which could be either at a minimum security prison facility or at a state mental hospital facility should be confined entirely to the function of narcotic rehabilitation. There should be no mixing of this type of person with any other class of mental patient or prisoner. The basic discipline should be that of a minimum security barracks similar to a state facility. I would suggest that basic policy be to confine persons for as limited a period as possible, probably six weeks to three months, this period being primarily a period of restoring good physical health and of indoctrination into the program the individual is to experience upon release.

The major part of the rehabilitative program must be a process of learning to live in the community and this can only be done while living in a community. The fundamental factor allowing early release is the ability to maintain rigid control over the activities of the individual while in the community. This should be done in whatever ways are possible and these are primarily the problems of managing parolees. In the case of heroin users, the frequent use of naline and physical examinations can maintain a large measure of control. It is fundamental that small case loads be maintained in order to maintain proper management.

March 7, 1961.

While under this program, I believe that individual and group psychotherapy would be of considerable help to aid individuals in understanding the problems of adjustment to community living and to tide them over their periods of stress, during which times they are particularly likely to resort to use of narcotics. Perhaps equally important is an experienced job counseling service.

I would carefully omit from the rehabilitative services any persons convicted of sale of narcotics or of possession of narcotics with intent to sell. I would not distinguish in any way between a non-addict pusher and an addict pusher. These persons I would handle with whatever prison sentences are agreed upon. I would not, however, refuse to admit such individuals to the program once they had completed their sentence and providing they had a minimum of three years parole time left to serve.

NN/ss

NORMAN NOMOF, M.D.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF
THE SPECIAL STUDY COMMISSION ON NARCOTICS
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
APRIL 4, 1961

TIME: 9:00 A.M.

PRESENT: Mr. Harry M. Kimball, Chairman
Mr. Walter S. Binns, Member
Mr. John E. Storer, Member
Chief A. E. Jansen, Member

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon, Project Director

Mr. Sidney J. Bloom, Supervising Inspector
California State Board of Pharmacy

Mr. Hayden J. Dowdy, Inspector
California State Board of Pharmacy

Mr. Arthur N. Holzman, Inspector
California State Board of Pharmacy

Miss Patricia Hill, Consultant
Department of Education

Mr. Richard A. McGee, Director
Department of Corrections

Mr. Roy E. Simpson
Superintendent of Public Instructions

Mr. Karl Holton
Chief Probation Officer

Mr. Gordon R. Wood, Director
U. S. Food and Drug Administration

Mr. Dwight E. Lyons, Associate Superintendent
Division of Education
Los Angeles Board of Education

Mr. Juan Acevedo, Board Member
Youth Authority

Mr. Harold Butterfield, Superintendent
Fred C. Nelles School for Boys

TIME SCHEDULE

Special Study Commission
on
Narcotics

April 4, 1961

Heman G. Stark, Director Youth Authority	9:00 A.M.
Roy E. Simpson, Superintendent Public Schools	9:30 A.M.
Karl Holton Chief Probation Officer	9:30 A.M.
William H. Parker, Chief Los Angeles Police Department	10:30 A.M.
Peter J. Pitchess Sheriff of Los Angeles County	10:30 A.M.
Floyd N. Heffron, Executive Secty. California State Board of Pharmacy	10:30 A.M.
Richard A. McGee, Director Department of Corrections	2:00 P.M.
Gordon R. Wood, Director U.S. Food and Drug Administration	2:00 P.M.
Dwight E. Lyons, Assoc. Superintendent Los Angeles City Schools	2:00 P.M.

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Mr. Juan Acevedo, Board Member
Youth Authority

Mr. Harold Butterfield, Superintendent
Fred C. Nelles School for Boys

C. J. Brown, M.D., Chief of Medical Services
Department of Youth Authority

Five Students - Los Angeles City Junior Colleges

B. J. Glavas, Captain
Los Angeles Police Department
Juvenile Narcotics

Eugene M. Zappy, Sargeant
Los Angeles Police Department
Juvenile Narcotics

Patricia V. Smith, Policewoman Sargeant
Los Angeles Police Department
Juvenile Narcotics

Fred Fimbres, Chief
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office

Dan Mahan, Captain
Narcotics Squad
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office

Chairman Kimball opened the study session by stating that the Governor had created this Commission to review the narcotics problem for a year, and to come up with recommendations aimed toward corrective legislation, if any changes in our laws appeared to be necessary. During the second half of the Commission's work, the Commission has studied the problems of treatment, control, prevention, and education. The Commission has found that there are several governmental agencies interested in the problem, but there seems to be no coordination of their activities. The Department of Public Health produces no information for the public on this problem. The Department of Education last produced a pamphlet in 1952, which is now quite out of date. As to the Youth Authority, as of the time of the Commission's Interim Report in December, 1960, there was no special program in the Youth Authority for the treatment of narcotics addicts or marijuana users.

Chairman Kimball stated to the representatives of the Youth Authority who were present that this Commission is trying to do something to better the present situation. The Commission can be used for good purposes to bring about legislation to fill needs if they are presented to the Commission.

Chairman Kimball asked the representatives of the Youth Authority, (Mr. Acevedo, Mr. Butterfield, and Dr. Brown) to discuss the program the Youth Authority was contemplating to combat the narcotics problem.

Dr. Brown stated that the Youth Authority was well aware of the narcotics problem. A survey was conducted to determine the size of the narcotics problem within the Youth Authority, which produced a census as of May 31, 1960. This census was based on three factors:

1. A review of each case record.
2. Admissions made by the wards.
3. Suspicions of use by public officials or parents. (Note: Use of dangerous drugs was not reviewed).

Dr. Brown stated that the Youth Authority was now participating in the program of the Department of Corrections at Chino. A contract had been negotiated for Nalline testing. In addition, four parole officers were to be appointed or assigned July 1 to supervise wards with a history of addiction in 30-man case loads.

Dr. Brown stated that the Youth Authority attempts to treat the underlying causes of the ward's problem since the wards are not physiologically addicted when they arrive at the institution. Their treatment techniques include the use of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers.

Chairman Kimball commented that the plan to add four new parole agents for small case loads made up of addicts was a step in the right direction.

Mr. Juan Acevedo also discussed the survey by the Youth Authority and pointed out that 43% of the wards involved with the use of narcotics were from Los Angeles, while 17% were from Santa Monica.

Mr. Acevedo stated he felt the biggest problem in dealing with narcotics was in prevention, not in treatment. He stated the best thing we can do is to put into effect the Governor's 14-Point Program for juvenile delinquency prevention.

Mr. Acevedo stated that the Youth Authority had been working on a special program for addicts since October, but none of these plans have gone beyond the idea stage. No formal plan has been drafted because there is much controversy about some of

these ideas. One proposal has been made to convert the Youth Training School in Ontario into a separate facility for the treatment of addicts.

Mr. Binns asked Mr. Acevedo if our youths should be taught about narcotics since authorities have urged that such information only tempts the curious.

Mr. Acevedo stated that knowledge does not hurt. Kids will find out about narcotics one way or another, therefore, you might as well give them the best information possible.

Chief Jansen stated that, speaking as a law enforcement officer, he felt that students should be taught all the facts about narcotics. However, the police should not be called in to the classroom to do the teaching. A policeman is not a teacher.

Mr. Kimball asked Mr. Acevedo if the Youth Authority was getting sufficient information from law enforcement.

Mr. Acevedo stated that the Youth Authority was not receiving police reports, only probation reports.

Mr. Binns asked if Mr. Acevedo knew of any systematic effort to corrupt our youth.

Mr. Acevedo stated there was no such effort, however, most gang groups use marijuana. They don't use heroin because they don't want to go to jail. Heroin is used only when the gang leader himself is an addict.

Mr. Acevedo stated he never heard of a gang which was not using marijuana. Mr. Acevedo defined a gang as any unsponsored group which meets for anti-social behavior.

Chairman Kimball asked if the Youth Authority felt that a separate facility with a special staff was necessary for the treatment and rehabilitation of addicts.

Mr. Acevedo stated that this problem requires complete isolation. The Youth Authority has no facilities where they can isolate addicts.

Mr. Butterfield stated he could see no reason why a wing could not be set up at Vacaville for the treatment of addicts. Such a segregated facility would be of great assistance in meeting the problem.

Mr. Binns asked if maximum security prisons were needed for the isolation of our addicts or could they be handled in camps.

Mr. Acevedo stated that addicts were not assaultive persons. There is no need for a maximum security prison for them. They could be placed in camps.

Chairman Kimball asked if the parole officer should be required to do community work.

Mr. Acevedo stated that a second type of officer was necessary to do community work with youth.

Chairman Kimball asked Miss Pat Hill of the Department of Education to discuss the problem of education about narcotics addiction. Chairman Kimball stated that the Commission was disturbed that when the local schools asked for information from the state, they only receive the red pamphlet. The Commission has found that teaching in the quality of the education offered on the narcotics problem depends on the schools. Chairman Kimball stated that when one tries to determine who is responsible to give the lectures on narcotics, you cannot find anyone with proper training.

Miss Hill stated the Commission had hit on the key problems. The "red pamphlet" was last revised in 1952, and was out of date. The responsibility and leadership shown in this field varies from school board to school board because of the Constitution's provisions setting up local autonomy for each school board.

Miss Hill recommended that the law be changed concerning the training given students in our colleges preparing themselves to be teachers. Education Code 23857 only provides for teacher training about narcotics in state colleges. The University of California and all the private schools are not covered. This language should be broadened to include "all accredited institutions."

Some school districts have done very little in this field. San Francisco has developed a well written teacher's guide.

Alhambra has an extensive course of study on narcotics.

Fresno County has published pamphlets designed to be distributed to parents.

Miss Hill stated that narcotics should be taught as a part of health education and not singled out for two or three weeks of intensive study as an isolated subject.

There really is no suitable film on narcotics according to Miss Hill. Miss Hill recommended that someone should be encouraged to develop a good educational film on narcotics. Miss Hill stated her office had some suggestions as to the content.

Miss Hill stated one big problem she had was requests from pupils for information. Miss Hall recommended that material suitable for pupil use be developed.

Miss Hill stated she envisioned four major approaches to this problem:

1. Mental Health - The schools should try to develop good mental attitudes in the student.
2. Narcotics Education - Instructions should be given in the area of narcotics education to help students make wise choices. Students should know about the impact of narcotics on the community. The medical facts about addiction should be taught. It should be treated as an illness. Teachers need help in keeping up with the facts.
3. Identification of the Addiction Prone Personality - The role of the school is the prevention of delinquency in any form. More work must be done to be able to identify at an early age, pupils with emotional problems. The present ratio of school counselors is one counselor to each 450 students. This means that only three hours per school year can be devoted to each child. The State Board of Education has recommended that the proper ratio should be one to 300 for adequate staffing.
4. Coordination - There must be additional cooperation and coordination between state agencies. Each agency having something to do with the narcotics problem must be brought together so that each knows what the other is doing.

Miss Hill suggested that there should be a new agency created for students who have a problem (including narcotics) which they are afraid to discuss with a teacher or the police.

Miss Hill stated that there should be a study as to what leads up to addiction. A controlled study of addicts could be made by going back through their records to see if and when a definite pattern of behavior develops. With this information, the schools could do a better job of early identification of potential addicts.

Miss Hill stated that one of the major problems in the field of education is that there is no requirement for a course in health education. Right now, narcotics, alcohol, and safety are required subjects.

Miss Hill recommended that health education be a required course in high school. This course should be taught by well-trained teachers and should cover education concerning mental

health, narcotics, alcohol, etc. At the present time, about 116 of our high schools in California have included a course in health education in the curriculum. In the remaining schools (5/6) these subjects - alcohol and narcotics - are assigned to the physical education teacher, the science teacher, or the driver education teacher.

Miss Hill recommended that there should be proper in-service training for teachers. Miss Hill suggested that this in-service training might be handled by a team of three qualified persons who could hold regional meetings throughout the State of California to provide institutes for teachers on narcotics and drugs. These regional meetings could be repeated every five years. In this manner, teachers and administrators throughout the State could be brought up to date.

Miss Hill recommended that up-to-date material be prepared as background information for students. Such a pamphlet could be prepared if the Department of Education had the personnel. Miss Hill stated she hadn't had the time to do the job herself. She is the only person involved in health education within the Department of Education.

A film for students is necessary which will play up the fact that our youth is being played for suckers. We should show students why addicts try to get them to use - to satisfy their own needs. Kids don't like to be played for suckers.

Chairman Kimball asked if Miss Hill believed that information for distribution to parents should be provided.

Miss Hill stated that adult education is very important. We should get information home to parents. In Hong Kong, pamphlets about narcotics are distributed to every home.

Miss Hill stated there was a real potential in television, if a committee of representatives of law enforcement, the State Medical Association and the Public Health Department could be organized to work up such a program. A Kinescope could be made of such a program for distribution throughout the State.

Miss Hill also recommended that a special state committee could be set up to follow through on all recommendations and suggestions.

Miss Hill stated that one problem which may result from the present demand for a greater concentration on academic subjects is that such a curriculum will not satisfy the needs of those children who are not qualified for academic work. It gives these children more time to goof-up.

Miss Hill also recommended that a study should be made of children in the elementary school for an extended period to find out what kind of people, from the same environment, become

addicts, while others from the same ethnic group and the same environment do not become law breakers or addicts.

Chairman Kimball asked Mr. Karl Holton to discuss the nature of the problem of the use of dangerous drugs by juveniles in the Los Angeles area.

Mr. Holton stated that up to six months ago, the greatest involvement in narcotics among juveniles was with the use of marijuana. Marijuana is still the major problem, but during the last six months there has been a marked increase in the use of dangerous drugs ("bennies" hypnotics, etc.). Mr. Holton stated that the probation department is now seeing more dangerous drugs cases than ever before. Very few heroin cases go through juvenile hall.

Mr. Holton stated there is no special treatment in Juvenile Hall for persons who have used narcotics. Very little medical help is available. Almost no one knows what to do with addicts. Further, the probation department's span of control over addicts is very brief. The probation department is presently developing a program of extensive counseling.

Mr. Binns asked Mr. Holton if he agreed with the view expressed to the Commission that if marijuana use was made legal there would be no problem.

Mr. Holton stated he disagreed with this view completely.

Chief Fimbres stated that some confusion has arisen as to the effects of marijuana. Some people say it is not "habit forming".

Marijuana is habit forming, it is a compensating mechanism. Opiates are "addicting" with a withdrawal syndrome. 94.9% of heroin users graduate from marijuana usage.

Chairman Kimball asked all the law enforcement officers present to discuss their recommendations as to a more effective control of the dangerous drugs (hypnotics, barbituates and tranquilizers).

Mr. Dowdy of the California Board of Pharmacy stated that education about narcotics and dangerous drugs should be tied into moral laws and values. Children with problems should be urged to go to their clergymen for advice and guidance.

Mr. Dowdy stated many traffic accidents were caused by persons who were driving under the influence of tranquilizers.

Stronger laws are necessary for the control of the dangerous drugs. The biggest problem is to control the source of supply. Drugs can be purchased from bartenders, garages, and employees of trucking companies.

We need legislation requiring a doctor to indicate if his prescription can be refilled instead of leaving blank spaces. At the present time, patients are filling in the blanks.

Mr. Dowdy stated there is no control on tranquilizers distributed as sample drugs to doctors.

Dangerous drugs manufactured by American firms, such as Abbott, can be purchased in Mexico.

Dangerous drugs can be ordered through the mail by signing the order as a doctor, or as an order from a clinic. Those drugs are then shipped through the mails.

There is no interstate control of shipments of drugs.

There should be a legislation requiring a thorough physical examination by a doctor before he prescribes narcotics or dangerous drugs.

Mr. Dowdy stated that the federal government should prohibit the manufacture of certain drugs no longer prescribed by doctors, nor stocked by reputable drug firms.

Two companies in Philadelphia send huge quantities of such drugs into Tijuana. One company sent one million tablets in 23 days. Another company sent 600,000 tablets into Tijuana in three days. These tablets cost 76 cents a thousand. They are sold on the illegal market for 10 cents a tablet.

Chief Fimbres recommended that the Commission urge a change in the law to make possession of dangerous drugs for sale a felony. At the present time, there is no such crime.

Recently, a defendant was arrested in Los Angeles County with 29,000 Amphetamine tablets, after the sheriff's office had made several purchases from the defendant. According to Captain Mahan, the defendant received a \$50 fine for this offense.

Mr. Dowdy stated that Texas has the best laws in the United States for controlling drugs.

Mr. Dowdy stated the most important help we could obtain to help control the drug problem in California would be a federal law controlling the source.

Captain Mahan stated that the experience of the Sheriff's Office has been that the use of dangerous drugs is increasing to an alarming degree. Addicts are now using pills to ward off withdrawals.

Captain Mahan stated that research must precede education.

Chairman Kimball stated we have found that each agency has something to contribute, but as one agency phrased it, it will not act because it has not been charged with this responsibility.

Captain Glavas said about 90% of the Los Angeles Police Department's juvenile narcotics squad's problems recent experience with juveniles involved with drugs has been with hypnotics.

Captain Glavas pointed out that the number of narcotics or drugs arrests is based on the number of man hours the police can devote to enforcing these laws. The type of kids who are involved with dangerous drugs will always find something to use - glue, gasoline, etc.

Many who were messing with marijuana are now using drugs because possessing drugs is only a misdemeanor, they are easier to dispose of, and harder to detect because the symptoms from drug use can be confused with other problems.

Chief Jansen asked the entire group of law enforcement officers if they agreed that the dangerous drugs problem is becoming more serious all the time.

All the officers present agreed that the illegal trafficking of dangerous drugs has become a very serious situation; drugs are taking the place of marijuana.

Captain Mahan stated that some drugs have more serious physical consequences than do marijuana or heroin.

Chief Fimbres stated that sale of dangerous drugs to adults and possession of dangerous drugs for sale, should be felonies on the grounds that the prognosis from use is so poor and physical deterioration from the use of these drugs is very dangerous.

Chief Fimbres stated he has been trying since 1953 to get laws requiring an inventory control.

Mr. Dowdy stated that withdrawals from hypnotics are extremely severe. Brain damage may result from use.

Mr. Dowdy stated he made an arrest of a woman recently whose brain was so badly damaged that she went to the mental hospital and has never been brought to trial.

Captain Mahan stated that addiction is involved with dangerous drugs. The body does build a tolerance to some drugs.

Captain Mahan stated that drug usage presented an additional problem. The use of drugs is sometimes combined with alcohol. In traffic accidents, or in cases of reckless driving, the police find little evidence of the use of alcohol although many of the symptoms are present. The pills are gone. Blood samples show very little alcohol. A lack of proof as to the cause of the symptoms prevents a successful prosecution.

Sargeant Zappey stated it is very difficult to get convictions of the crime of sale of dangerous drugs to a minor, which is a felony. The symptoms for drug use are so much like those for other substances or causes that an expert cannot testify, based on all the evidence, that the juvenile must have had a dangerous drug as is possible in a marijuana case, for example.

Captain Glavas stated one serious problem is that we are here dealing with a substance which has gained respectability. Further, we now find that children who would not be using narcotics or marijuana - are using drugs.

The C student is now involved rather than just the "drop out" or the student who is failing. This is partially due to the fact that the use of drugs does not have a stigma attached. Using drugs is becoming socially acceptable.

Sargeant Zappey stated that all the barbituates (seconal, nembutal) can cause unconsciousness. Some children picked up who are reported to the police remain unconscious for three days.

Mr. Dowdy stated the California Medical Association has a health committee. This committee should be asked to start an education program for doctors about the effects of drugs.

Captain Glavas stated the Los Angeles Police Department has the only juvenile narcotics squad in the state. There might very well be a serious drug problem throughout the state which has not yet been discovered because of a lack of personnel to enforce these laws. If there is no law enforcement, there is no true picture of the extent of the problem.

Captain Glavas pointed out that when officers from other cities train with the Los Angeles Police Department and then go back to their own jurisdiction, they find that a narcotics problem suddenly develops in their midst.

Mr. Dowdy stated his office had asked for an Attorney General's opinion on the question of whether B and P Code section 4234 and 4221.5 will permit an officer to use a minor as an operator.

Captain Glavas stated his office has been advised that the courts consider the use of a minor as an operator as contributing to the delinquency of a minor. The Los Angeles Police

Department always gets authorization from a juvenile court judge before using a minor.

The Commission adjourned for lunch at 12:30 P.M. and resumed its meeting at 2:00 P.M.

The Commission invited five student leaders from junior colleges within the Los Angeles area to participate in the Commission's meeting. The Board of Education requested that their names not be used or recorded.

Chairman Kimball stated the Commission wanted to hear how students felt about the narcotics and drug problem. Chairman Kimball asked them to comment on what they felt could be done on the state level, in the schools, and what parents could do to help remedy the problem.

Student A told Chairman Kimball he was using tranquilizers regularly under a doctor's prescription to relieve tension. This prescription can be refilled at any time. This student stated he did not know everything about this drug except that it had been prescribed by a doctor.

Student B stated that he had made an inquiry among students at his school and had learned that drugs were being used in high school because of concern over grades or to help keep them awake to do homework.

In college, however, students don't use drugs because they are more mature and also they know they can study better without using drugs.

Student A asked the Commission, "Well, what is the effect of these drugs on a person?" He stated there should be a program of education in the schools about dangerous drugs. Such a program would be an asset to the school program.

Student A stated very little, if anything, is taught at his college concerning narcotics and drugs. (Health 10 is a required course at all junior colleges in Los Angeles).

Student C stated that he had seen some films on narcotics in his course in Health 10 at his college. These films were very old - there were 1920 automobiles in the background. There was very little coverage on marijuana. The subject of barbituates was not touched.

Student C stated that the teachers themselves may be unaware of the extent of the drug problem.

Chairman Kimball observed that the Commission had been advised that those that were teaching these subjects were not properly instructed themselves. Their teaching materials are very old. Their in-service training is inadequate.

Student D stated that these subjects should be taught in high school since it was at this age level that kids get into trouble.

Student D stated that education in high school about the effects of narcotics or drugs would not prevent anything. Those who listened and learned were not the type who would get into trouble anyway. The ones who weren't interested in school work or in conforming will not listen.

Student C stated that drugs were readily available at his high school. Benzedrine and "red devils" were available for sale at a locker across the hall from his own.

Student D stated, "I wish I knew what a red devil is - I'm interested in narcotics." Student D stated he was taught about narcotics in his physiology class - but from the way the course was taught, I believed the teacher was just trying to get it over with.

Chairman Kimball asked if the students felt that more stress should be placed on education concerning dangerous drugs.

Student C stated that students should be taught about narcotics in junior high school. High school is too late. If students at the junior high level knew what the drugs were and the results of their use in terms of readdiction and physical deterioration, they would be less likely to use. Students are less likely to use if their associates do not approve.

Chief Jansen asked Student C why he did not report the information he had concerning the sale of dangerous drugs in the locker across the hall from him.

Student C stated he did not report this matter to the police because arrests "had not done his friends who used drugs any good."

Student E stated he was not taught anything about dangerous drugs or benzedrine in high school. "I found out about it on the Paul Coates show." This student stated he had friends at U.S.C. and U.C.L.A. who are using narcotics.

Student C stated that if the "good" kids knew that a kid was "using" they stayed away from him. Also, kids who came back from probation were shunned by their own group - they fell down in social status and had to find a tougher group.

These probationers shunned because they are easy marks for law enforcement - they are likely to get those who associate with them involved with the law.

Chairman Kimball asked if the students felt a change of environment would be best for such a person. The Students agreed that it would be better for a probationer or parolee to go to another school and get a fresh start.

Chairman Kimball asked Gordon Woods to comment on the need for federal assistance in the control of drugs. Chairman Kimball stated the Commission had been advised as follows:

1. The alarming increase in the use of dangerous drugs has recently become a cause of great concern to law enforcement officers.
2. The amount of dangerous drugs available from illegal sources is astounding.
 - a. One company recently shipped one million amphetamine tablets into Mexico in 23 days.
 - b. 600,000 amphetamine tablets recently were shipped into Mexico by another company in three days.
3. There is an obvious lack of inventory control.
4. Anyone can obtain a shipment of drugs through the mail by sending a request through the mail using a doctor's name.
5. Doctors are apparently prescribing and dispensing these drugs freely and without sufficient information as to possible harmful effects of such drugs.

Mr. Wood stated that his office was poorly equipped to handle illegal or bootleg distribution of drugs.

The volume of drug production has increased 15 times in the last few years.

There is no accounting or set of records which are required to be kept so that shipments can be traced from the manufacturer to the point where they leave legitimate channels. If the federal government could concentrate its efforts on checking on shipments leaving legitimate channels, it would be far more effective in enforcing the laws.

The present federal law does not cover possession, the charge must be based on illegal interstate shipment of the drugs.

However, in illegal shipments or bootleg operations, it is difficult to prove where the drugs came from or that they were shipped by way of interstate commerce since there are no available records. However, by scientific comparison of the punch marks of the questioned tablets with known tablets, one can prove that these tablets were in interstate commerce.

Chief Jansen asked Mr. Wood where the leaks were and how this material gets into interstate commerce.

Mr. Wood stated that he believed that the drugs get into the illegal market through licensed doctors and pharmacists who sell improperly. There is not much theft of these narcotics.

Mr. Wood stated there is no federal law requiring a federal order form with copies for the use of the government. There is no federal law requiring licensing.

Mr. Wood stated that during the last several years at each session of Congress, his office has backed proposed legislation to tighten up the loopholes - but such bills never pass.

Such legislation should provide for federal licensing, and require that records be kept for three years showing the kind and quantity of drugs sold. Also, such legislation should provide that intrastate shipment of drugs constitute a burden on interstate commerce. Such a provision would obviate the necessity for establishing that the drugs were shipped in interstate commerce. H.R. 3967, introduced by Congressman Beulon, has these provisions and is endorsed by the department.

Mr. Wood stated that these drugs are dangerous with serious bodily results.

Statistics will show that more than 50% of the accidental deaths due to poisoning are due to barbituates.

Barbituates are addicting as opposed to habit forming. There is a tolerance factor. A person using 7 or 8 grains per day is truly addicted. The withdrawals are just as bad for narcotics. These drugs affect driving ability - they make you drowsy.

The Amphetamines, on the other hand, are a major factor in driving accidents because they lead to hallucinations. Drivers see imaginary objects on the road. The use of amphetamines by truck drivers and bus operators is a major problem. In the worst traffic accident in Arizona history, blood tests showed a substantial amount of drugs.

Chairman Kimball asked Mr. Dwight Lyons, of the Los Angeles Board of Education, to comment on the problem of education concerning narcotics. Mr. Kimball stated the Commission had been

advised that there was a serious lack of fresh, accurate information for teachers. There are no recent motion pictures. Students who finish high school have no memory of anything being taught to them about narcotics and drugs.

Mr. Lyons stated there was a need for state-wide uniform rules and regulations concerning what should be taught.

There is also a need for resource materials to put in the hands of teachers - such materials are very scarce. There is no agreement as to what should be taught between law enforcement and education. There is also a lack of agreement as to how far down we should go into the elementary schools. The Los Angeles City Schools limit their program to the Senior and Junior High Schools.

Mr. Lyons stated the worst problem in this field is the lack of resource material to put in the hands of teachers for reference purposes.

The Los Angeles Board of Education has recently conducted workshops on narcotics for science and physical education teachers with the assistance of Dr. A. Lamont Smith of the University of California.

The Los Angeles Police Department is used to orient teachers and adults concerning the narcotics problem. However, police officers are not used in the classroom to teach this subject. It is not the job of the police to teach. Police officers are not trained to teach - that is the job of the educator.

Mr. Lyons stated very few teachers have any background or training as to narcotics.

Mr. Lyons stated that youngsters who eventually become narcotics addicts are persons who have a tendency to anti-social behavior. Some become car thieves, or alcoholics, others become addicts.

Mr. Lyons said it is a basic weakness in the personality which tends towards this type of anti-social behavior.

Mr. McGee asked Mr. Lyons if there was any program to identify addiction-prone individuals.

Chairman Kimball stated the Commission believes some program could be set up to predict addiction-prone individuals, and then all our forces and resources can be concentrated on treating the individual before he becomes an addict.

Mr. Lyons stated that effective preventive work must be done in the elementary school. The addiction-individual can be identified in the elementary school. This means that trained personnel must be hired to deal with this type of personality.

Mr. Lyons reiterated his position that in the elementary school, you can put your finger on the behavior problem. You can identify such students early in their school career when the first signs of anti-social behavior breaks out.

Mr. McGee commented that to underscore the accuracy of Mr. Lyon's observation that this type of preventative work must be done in the elementary school, the average grade level of the 3500 former drug addicts in prison is 7.5 years.

Chairman Kimball asked Mr. McGee to comment on his views and recommendations concerning education, prevention, and treatment.

Mr. McGee stated that one of the things that is causing great confusion is the use of the word "treatment". The question is always asked "can you treat addicts". Mr. McGee stated treatment as he uses the word means any constructive thing you do which you hope will have some effect on future behavior. The word "treatment" does not refer to "psychiatric" treatment alone.

Mr. McGee stated that the legislature may establish a separate institution for the treatment of addicts. We must clarify addicts - some use the opiates, some use synthetics, others use pills. Some have had a short involvement with narcotics, others may be mental cases or psychotics.

Mr. McGee stated we must develop selectivity of eligibility for this program on the basis of those most amenable to treatment.

Mr. McGee stated that insofar as treatment is concerned, there is no known course of treatment. Some of the attacks which Mr. McGee stated he will use are as follows: Education, religion, and psychological.

The use of group therapy in prison hasn't proved anything yet, but it is the most promising technique used yet.

Mr. McGee stated the Department of Corrections had 100 beds at Vacaville for former addicts, but "we have abandoned the use of Vacaville for addicts".

Mr. McGee stated, "I have always been doubtful of the usefulness of special facilities, but I'm becoming convinced that we aren't going to do anything with treating addicts without special facilities and specially trained people to work with addicts."

The experience of everyone else has been that treatment in the institution is not satisfactory. Mr. McGee stated you must follow up in the community with post institutional treatment. You need the ever present hand of authority to bring them back if they fail. As an example of recidivism or return to use, Mr. McGee pointed out that while 33 men were released from prison into the Narcotic Treatment-Control Project in February, 31 were returned

to prison from the project. Chairman Kimball asked if it would be of assistance to the Department of Corrections if there were some organized groups of public and business leaders in the community to try to help parolees get jobs as they come out of prison. Mr. McGee stated that 70% of the parolees were employed at the present time.

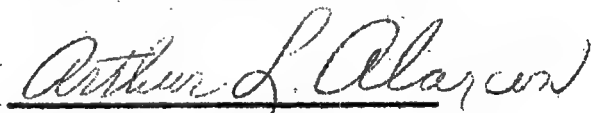
Mr. Kimball stated that a pilot project could be set up within the community to have an organization, whose purpose would be to help assimilate parolees and to try to keep them from returning to their old environment and to anti-social behavior. For example, experts from the Chamber of Commerce could help the Department of Corrections plan for jobs.

Mr. McGee stated that the Department of Corrections had a trades advisory council composed of 600 citizens representing all the trades and both management and labor.

Mr. Binns asked Mr. McGee if he felt a youth conservation camp would help solve the delinquency problem.

Mr. McGee stated he was impressed with the C.C.C. This group helped fill the gap as to what happens to youths between 16 and 18 years of age.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Arthur L. Alarcon". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

ARTHUR L. ALARCON
Project Director

ROY SIMPSON
Superintendent of Public Instruction
and Director of Education

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

STATE EDUCATION BUILDING, 721 CAPITOL AVENUE, SACRAMENTO 14

GEORGE E. HOGAN
Deputy Superintendent; Chief,
Division of Department Administration

FRANCIS W. DOYLE
Deputy Superintendent; Chief,
Division of Special Schools and Services

JAY DAVIS CONNER
Associate Superintendent; Chief,
Division of Instruction

J. BURTON VASCHE
Associate Superintendent; Chief,
Division of State Colleges
and Teacher Education

WALLACE W. HALL
Associate Superintendent; Chief,
Division of Public School Administration

March 6, 1961

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics
107 South Broadway
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Mr. Alarcon:

Your letter to Dr. Roy E. Simpson relative to the March 8 meeting of the Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics has been referred to me. As Dr. Simpson indicated to you in his earlier letter, he hoped that someone else from the staff of the Department of Education could attend the meeting in Palo Alto. There are two members of the staff who are well informed on this particular subject and whom I wish we could send to meet with your group. Unfortunately, because of long standing prior commitments, neither one of these individuals is able to attend the conference.

If you wish to have this Department represented at a subsequent meeting of the Study Commission, we would be glad to participate. Perhaps you could notify us soon if you do wish representation and the dates on which such a meeting would be held. We would make every effort to have adequate representation to discuss this important problem and its relationship to public education.

Sincerely yours,

Richard M. Clowes
Associate Superintendent

RMC:a

cc: Dr. Roy E. Simpson

C
O
P
Y

DEPARTMENT OF PRESIDING JUDGE
The Superior Court
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

March 7, 1961

Mr. John M. Price
District Attorney, Sacramento County
Room 204, Court House
Sacramento 14, California

Dear Mr. Price:

Enclosed please find copy of our proposed local narcotics control and treatment plan. The plan explains the program as a pilot project, for we have to learn to crawl before we can walk in this business. We will be bucking a spirit of defeatism so far as helping addicts is concerned. However, it's well worth the effort.

I think all of the experience of the federal hospitals indicates the extreme importance of the close follow-up supervision and treatment which a half-way house would seek to afford these people.

If the pilot project works, and if at the same time the State follows through on the Governor's recommendation to establish a state narcotics detention facility and hospital, then I believe we could demonstrate the need for half-way houses strategically located in California near industrial or agricultural centers where employment may be found for these people to which addicts deserving of a trial "on the outside" could be sent as the second step of the rehabilitation process.

Every good wish.

Sincerely,

Louis E. Burke
Presiding Judge

LEB:emh
Enclosure

The Superior Court

LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

March 7, 1961

Judge Lewis Drucker
Los Angeles Superior Court
Mr. T. E. Durkee
Chief Administrator Officer's Staff
Mr. Karl Holton
Probation Officer
Mr. Harold W. Kennedy
County Counsel
Mr. William B. McKesson
District Attorney
Mr. Peter J. Pitchess
Sheriff

Re: Committee on Local Detention and Treatment
Program for Narcotic Addicts

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter received from District Attorney John M. Price of Sacramento County, together with my reply concerning the plans for our local program. Please note the thought-expressed in the reply that if we are able to prove that a "half-way house" is an effective means of providing the close follow-up supervision needed by addicts upon release from detention facilities, we might then interest the state in providing such facilities.

Mr. Ted Durkee has been designated by the Chief Administrative Officer to act as the representative of his office on this Committee. Realizing how busy all of you are, if any of you desire to have someone in your office designated as the contact person to act for you on this program, or to act in your place when you are unavailable, would you please give me that person's name. We would, of course, prefer to have you act personally if it is possible for you to do so; however, it might be well to name an alternate from your office so that we can get this project off the ground and keep us all abreast of developments.

I am sure that we would all want to keep the number of meetings down to the absolute minimum in planning for this project, and with this thought in mind I want to suggest that certain preliminary work be done by the members of the committee after which we would convene the committee, organize it formally, and hear the reports concerning these preliminary matters. If this is agreeable with the rest of you, then may I suggest that the project divides itself into four basic responsibilities:

First, a recommended detention facility where narcotic

March 7, 1961

addicts would be segregated and detained as the first step in the program. A barracks at Biscailuz Center has been suggested since this would not require any substantial additional outlay of funds. May I suggest that with reference to this facility the Sheriff have his staff do the preliminary work to ascertain the feasibility of use of a part of this facility and be prepared to report to the committee with respect to it. We had originally considered a barracks at Wayside Honor Farm for the detention facility, however, its location would present a very difficult problem for the consulting psychiatric or research staff.

Second, I have asked Mr. Durkee of the CAO's staff, and Frank Zolin of our staff, to do some preliminary investigating through the Department of Property Management and other sources to see if any facilities can be located as a "half-way house". Proximity to the County Hospital would be desirable from the medical point of view. It is planned that the half-way house facility be primarily under the control of the Probation Officer and be not a detention facility as such. In other words, the inmates should be free to come and go but to be in residence at the facility.

The third important area is that dealing with the proper medical staff, psychiatrists, psychologists, group therapists or counselors, etc. In this connection, Judge Drucker has had some preliminary conferences with Dr. Norman Brill, head of the Department of Psychiatry at the University of California at Los Angeles. Also, Sheriff Pitchess has indicated that it might be possible to utilize a position or two on the roster of the Sheriff's office, perhaps on a part time or full time basis, for such work as would be needed to be done at the Sheriff's facility at Biscailuz Center, assuming for the moment that that would be chosen as the detention facility.

The fourth area deals with research. Since this is allied with the third area, may I suggest that Judge Drucker head the sub-committee dealing with the preliminary investigation of medical staff and research, and that Mr. Holton and a representative of the Sheriff's office collaborate with him on these phases of the matter.

I realize that effectuating what I have suggested depends somewhat upon the number of inmates proposed to be used on the project. In this connection, may I give you my own thought and that would be that the detention facility should have a capacity of approximately 250 men and the half-way house facility a maximum of between 50 and 75.

Under the program, we contemplate that the addict would stay a minimum of four months in the detention facility. Then, if the medical staff recommends his release, he would be sent to the half-way house. Consequently, we will have the detention facility in operation for a considerable period of time before the half-way house actually gets into operation. Assuming at the end of four months we had a group of 20 ready for the half-way house, this group would gradually build up as men are released from the detention facility. In the meantime, a certain number of the men in the half-way house would be attaining sufficient maturity to be receiving

March 7, 1961

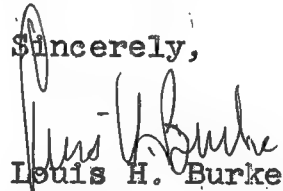
week end furloughs, etc.; some would fail and be returned to the detention facility; eventually some would become out-patients of the half-way house; etc. In other words, as I see it, the half-way house unit would always have a substantially less number of people residing in it than would be contained in the detention facility; hence, the estimates of a maximum of 250 in the detention facility and 50 or 75 in the half-way house.

As I mentioned in my letter to District Attorney Price, I think we should all be encouraged by the proposal of the Governor for the establishment of a state narcotics hospital. It would be a fine thing, of course, if one of the surplus federal government facilities hospitals can be taken over, because this would minimize the expense of such a facility. However, if no existing hospital can be secured, then I believe we are all agreed that the reinforced concrete type of construction is not necessary for the type of detention facility (hospital) which we all have in mind. Actually, we have been speaking of a barracks type of institution within the Department of Corrections with sufficient security to assure the addicts remaining within the institution and that the institution be narcotics-free.

If the above outline meets with your approval, I am hopeful that we can call the preliminary meeting of our committee within the next two weeks.

I am putting Arthur Alarcon, the Director of the Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics, on our mailing list for liaison purposes and also in order that we may avail ourselves of his help.

Sincerely,


Louis H. Burke
Presiding Judge

LHB:emh
Enclosures

→ cc: Mr. Arthur Alarcon

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY
455 Golden Gate Ave., Rm. 4200
San Francisco, 2, California

TO BOARD MEMBERS AND INSPECTORS:

(For your information - NOT FOR PUBLICATION)

Following recap is based upon reports from coroner's offices submitted in compliance with Section 4163 of the Business & Professions Code, from the 16 counties listed below, during the fiscal year July 1, 1959 through June 30, 1960.

16 Counties Reported

Alameda	Los Angeles	Sacramento	San Joaquin
Fresno	Merced	San Bernardino	San Mateo
Imperial	Monterey	San Diego	Santa Cruz
Lake	Riverside	San Francisco	Stanislaus

Notice to all counties listed below,
no reports received during the fiscal
year July 1, 1959 - June 1960.

Under Section 4163 Business & Professions Code,
all deaths due to poisons must be reported
within 30 days, to the Board of Pharmacy.

(Note:-if no deaths attributed to Poison occur- a report
is not required)

Counties Not Reporting

Alpine	Inyo	Napa	Sierra
Amador	Kern	Nevada	Siskiyou
Butte	Kings	Orange	Solano
Calaveras	Lassen	Placer	Sonoma
Colusa	Madera	Plumas	Sutter
Contra Costa	Marin	San Benito	Tehama
Del Norte	Mariposa	San Luis Obispo	Trinity
El Dorado	Mendocino	Santa Barbara	Tulare
Glenn	Modoc	Santa Clara	Tuolumne
Humboldt	Mono	Shasta	Ventura
			Yolo
			Yuba

Total cases reported:704

Cases where drugs or poisons were found upon
analysis but not considered the principle cause of death.

54

Cases reported where drugs or poisons were considered
the principle cause of death.

650

<u>Hypnotic Drugs</u>	(71.3%)	<u>Total-463</u>
<u>Barbiturates</u>	(68.7%)	<u>Total-446</u>
Barbiturates unclassified & Mixtures	285	
Barbiturates & alcohol	15	
Pentobarbital	56	
Secobarbital	56	
Phenobarbital	24	
Tuinal	9	
Nidar	1	

<u>Other Hypnotics</u>	(2.6%)	<u>Total- 17</u>
Paraldehyde	8	
Glutethimide (Doriden)	3	
Methylprylon (Noludar)	1	
Chloral Hydrate & percodan	1	
Pentothal & Morphine	1	

<u>Tranquilizer Drugs</u>	(0.9%)	<u>Total- 6</u>
Meprobamate	4	
Bromides	2	

<u>Carbon Monoxide</u>	(4.45%)	<u>Total- 29</u>
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<u>Narcotics</u>	(6.45%)	<u>Total- 42</u>
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Morphine	35	Cotainine	1
Heroin	3	Methadon	1
Cocaine	1	Narcotic unclassified	1

Industrial-Agricultural-Household, etc.

(13.7%)

Total- 89

Arsenic	32	Organic Phosphates	1	Mercury	1
Cyamides	19	Alkalies	2	Ethanol	1
Nicotine	5	Sulphide	1	Cresote	1
Strychnine	9	Petroleum Distalates	2	Ammonia	1
Methal	6	Lindane	1	Sodium	
Phosphorous	3	Carbon		Hypochloriate	1 (Purex)
Chlorodane	1	Tetrachloride	1	Isopropanol	1

<u>Salicylates</u>	(2.3%)	<u>Total- 15</u>
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Salicylates & Percodan	1	Codeine & Meprobamate	1
Salicylates & Doriden	1	Salicylates (aspirin etc)	13

<u>Misc. Drugs</u>	(0.9%)	<u>Total- 6</u>
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Quinine	1	Amphetamine	3
Pyribenzamine	1	Chloroform	1

These analyses are made on cases where appropriate information is available.

<u>Salicylates (aspirin etc)</u>		<u>Total- 11</u>
Suicides	(71.5%)	Total- 10
Accidental or unknown	(28.5%)	Total- 1

Males	9	Average age 39.5
Females	5	Accidental, 2 years or under -2

<u>Narcotics</u>		<u>Total- 38</u>
Suicides	1	(2.6%)
Accidental	22	(58.%)
Unknown	15	(39.4%)
Males	27	Average male age 28.2
Female	11	" " female 31.6

<u>Barbiturates</u>		<u>Total-383</u>
Suicides	(81.5%)	Total-312
Accidents or unknown	(18.5%)	Total- 71
Male	158	Average age 49.9
Female	225	

<u>Barbiturates & Alcohol</u>		<u>Total- 13</u>
Suicides	(38.5%)	Total- 5
Accidental	(61.5%)	Total- 8

From this study it is apparent that deaths due to narcotics are usually the teen age to early 30 group are mostly accidental while the majority of deaths due to barbiturates are intentional and of the older age bracket.

It is interesting to note that a high percentage of barbiturates deaths are intentional, but the mixture of Barbiturates and alcohol the majority of deaths are accidental.

* * *

Cases where deaths are due to industrial, agricultural and household chemicals and information on coroners reports is available.

		<u>Total Cases- 83</u>
<u>Suicides</u>	(84.5%)	Total- 70
<u>Unknown or Accidents</u>	(15.%)	Total- 13

Breakdown as to specific chemicals

<u>Arsenic</u>		Total- 32
Suicides	(84.5%)	Total - 27
Unknown or accidental	(15.5%)	Total - 5

<u>Cyanide</u>		Total- 17
Suicides	(89%)	Total - 15
Unknown or accidental	(15.5%)	Total - 5

<u>Nicotine (Black Leaf 40)</u>	Suicides (100%)	Total- 4
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<u>Strychnine</u>	Suicides (100%)	Total- 7
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<u>Carbon Monoxide</u>		Total- 23
Suicides	(78.4%)	Total - 18
Accidental	(21.6%)	Total - 5

<u>Phosphorous</u>		Total- 3
Suicides	(66.6%)	Total - 2
Accidental	(33.3%)	Total - 1

HOSPITAL CASES

A total of 552 poisoning cases were reported as treated at the S.F. Emergency Hospital during Fiscal period 1959-60. The cases reported are as shown below:

<u>Total cases reported</u>		<u>552</u>
<u>Hypnotic Drugs</u>	(38%)	<u>Total-203</u>
<u>Tranquillizers</u>	(3.%)	<u>Total- 17</u>
Meprobamate	12	
Doriden	1	
Bromides	1	
Ulcmid	2	
Ultron	1	
<u>Amphetamines</u>	(0.9%)	<u>Total- 5</u>
<u>Antihistamine</u>	(1.8%)	<u>Total- 10</u>
<u>Salicylates (aspirin etc)</u>	(31.7%)	<u>Total-175</u>
<u>Narcotics</u>	(1.3%)	<u>Total- 7</u>
Codeine	1	
Other Narcotics	6	
<u>Industrial-Agricultural-Household, etc.</u>		
(14.6%)		<u>Total- 81</u>
Arsenic	32	Para-Dichlorbenzene 1
Petroleum Distillates	25	Phosphorous 1
Furniture polish	1	Napthaline 2
Pine Oil	1	Acctone 1
Phenolic compound	1	Hexal 1
Chlorine	2	Lysol 2
Warfarin	1	Carbon 1
Ink	1	Tetrachloride 1
		Acetic acid 1
<u>Misc. Drugs & Poisons</u>	(9.7%)	<u>Total- 54</u>
Isopropyl Alcohol	11	Phenocitin 2
Iodine & Iodides	4	Darvon 2
Mephensin	3	Violet-Gentain 2
Phenolphthalein	4	Mercury 2
Caffine	3	Spirits Turpentine 4
Mushrooms	2	Iron 4
Propadrine	1	Quinine 3
Camphorated Oil	2	Ephedrine & Amytal 1
Aromatic Oleoresin	1	Riboflavin 1
Methylene Blue	1	Amidophen 1

March 21, 1961

Mr. Roy E. Simpson
Superintendent of Public Instructions
Department of Education
721 Capital Building
Sacramento 14, California

Dear Mr. Simpson:

The next meeting of the Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics will be held on April 4, 1961, at 9:30 A.M., in the Board Room of the State Bar of California located at 1230 West Third Street, Los Angeles.

The Commission has asked that I invite you to participate in this meeting so that we may receive your views and recommendations concerning the prevention and control of narcotics addiction and an effective program of education about the problem of addiction.

The Commission would also like you to discuss the present program of the Department of Education concerning narcotics.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

March 21, 1961

Mr. Karl Holton
Chief Probation Officer
Civic Center Building
205 South Broadway
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Holton:

The next meeting of the Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics will be held on April 4, 1961, at 9:30 A.M., in the Board Room of the State Bar of California located at 1230 West Third Street, Los Angeles.

The Commission has requested that I invite you to participate in this meeting so that you can give us your views and recommendations concerning the appropriate steps which the state may take in reducing the narcotics problem.

The Commission would also like your views concerning the extent of the problem of the use of dangerous drugs among juveniles in the Los Angeles County area.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

March 21, 1961

William H. Parker, Chief
Los Angeles Police Department
1335 South Georgia Street
Los Angeles 15, California

Dear Chief Parker:

The next meeting of the Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics will be held on April 4, 1961, at 10:30 A.M., in the Board Room of the State Bar of California located at 1230 West Third Street, Los Angeles.

The Commission is going to discuss the problems of education concerning the prevention of narcotics addiction and the use of dangerous drugs by juveniles. The Commission is concerned with the reports, which appeared in the Los Angeles Times quoting Sargeant Eugene Zappey of the Juvenile Narcotics Unit of the Los Angeles Police Department, that the use of dangerous drugs has increased in this area at an alarming rate. The Commission would like the assistance of your office in mapping out recommendations to aid law enforcement in controlling the trafficking in and the distribution of dangerous drugs.

The Commission has requested that I invite you or any persons selected by you from your office to participate in this meeting.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

March 21, 1961

Honorable Peter J. Pitchess
Sheriff of Los Angeles County
Hall of Justice
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Sheriff Pitchess:

The next meeting of the Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics will be held on April 4, 1961, at 10:30 A.M., in the Board Room of the State Bar of California located at 1230 West Third Street, Los Angeles.

The Commission has requested that I invite you, or any person selected by you from your office, to discuss the problems of education concerning narcotics addiction and the use of dangerous drugs among juveniles in the Los Angeles County area.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

March 21, 1961

Mr. Floyd N. Heffron
Executive Secretary
California State Board of Pharmacy
455 Golden Gate Avenue, Room 4200
San Francisco 2, California

Dear Mr. Heffron:

The next meeting of the Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics will be held on April 4, 1961, at 10:30 A.M., in the Board Room of the State Bar of California located at 1230 West Third Street, Los Angeles.

The Commission has requested that I invite you, or a representative of your office selected by you, to discuss the problems of control of the distribution of dangerous drugs in California. The Commission is interested in the views and recommendations of your Department concerning more effective means of controlling trafficking in dangerous drugs in view of the reports in the alarming use of such drugs by juveniles in the Southern California area.

I am looking forward to hearing your views and recommendations of your Department on this subject.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

March 21, 1961

Mr. Richard A. McGee, Director
Department of Corrections
502 State Office Building No. 1
Sacramento 14, California

Dear Mr. McGee:

The next meeting of the Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics will be on April 4, 1961, at 2:00 P.M., in the Board Room of the State Bar of California located at 1230 West Third Street, Los Angeles.

The Commission has requested that I invite you to participate in this meeting so that we may receive the benefit of your views and recommendations concerning the problems relating to education about narcotics addiction, the means of preventing narcotics addiction among our youths, more effective means of controlling narcotics addiction and proper treatment techniques.

I hope that your schedule will permit you to attend this meeting in person.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

March 21, 1961

Mr. Gordon R. Wood, Director
Los Angeles District
U. S. Food and Drug Administration
1401 South Hope Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Wood:

Governor Edmund G. Brown created the Special Study Commission on Narcotics last year to study the narcotics problem in California.

The Commission has received reports that as a preliminary step to narcotics addiction, many juveniles in this area are using dangerous drugs. According to the Los Angeles Police Department, the increase of such use by the youths in this area has risen at a terrifying rate.

The Commission has requested that I invite you to participate in our next meeting so that we may hear your views concerning the federal laws pertaining to the control of the trafficking in and the distribution of dangerous drugs. The Commission would also appreciate any recommendations which you may have concerning improvements in our California laws to control this problem.

The meeting will be held on April 4, 1961, at 2:00 P.M., in the Board Room of the State Bar of California located at 1230 West Third Street, Los Angeles.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

March 21, 1961

Mr. Dwight E. Lyons
Associate Superintendent
Division of Education
Los Angeles City Schools
450 North Grand Avenue
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Mr. Lyons:

The Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics has requested that I invite you to participate in its next meeting to be held in Los Angeles on April 4, 1961, at 2:00 P.M., at the Board Room of the State Bar of California located at 1230 West Third Street.

The Commission is interested in your views and recommendations on the problem of public education concerning narcotics addiction. The Commission would like you to discuss the present program of the Los Angeles City School District.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

March 21, 1961

Mr. Heman G. Stark, Director
Youth Authority
401 State Office Building No. 1
Sacramento 14, California

Dear Mr. Stark:

The next meeting of the Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics will be held on April 4, 1961, at 9:00 A.M., in the Board Room of the State Bank of California located at 1230 West Third Street, Los Angeles.

The Commission has requested that I invite you to participate in this meeting. The Commission would like to hear your views and recommendations concerning the prevention of narcotics addiction among our youths, effective means of controlling this problem, a proper and effective education program concerning addiction and an effective program of treatment aimed at the addiction-prone juvenile who has not yet become an addict and the necessity for a special treatment program for the wards of the Youth Authority who are known to be using marijuana or who are addicted to heroin.

The Commission is also interested in your views concerning the experience of the Youth Authority with wards who have used dangerous drugs.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Department of Corrections

502 STATE OFFICE BUILDING No. 1

SACRAMENTO 14

March 22, 1961

Mr. Harry Kimball
Chairman, Special Commission
on Narcotics
c/o Rickey's Studio Inn Motel
4219 El Camino Real
Palo Alto, California

Dear Mr. Kimball:

I have received a letter from Mr. Alarcon reporting that his leave of absence from the District Attorney's Office expires April 30, 1961; thus, requiring that he resign as Project Director for the Commission.

He advises me that the Commission has asked that he continue to supervise the preparation of its final report as a Special Consultant at an hourly rate with travel expenses from May 1 through June 30, 1961.

Such an arrangement must meet with the approval of the State Personnel Board, which has a number of applicable regulations. So that we may accomplish the Commission's wishes, I would appreciate it if you would let me know:

1. The approximate number of hours per day he will be employed.
2. The approximate number of days per week.
3. The approximate total number of hours involved.
4. Whether we are correct in assuming the Commission wishes him paid at an hourly rate equivalent to his current hourly rate.

In order that the record may be clear, it is necessary that the answers to the above questions appear over your signature as Chairman of the Commission.

Incidentally, I regret that long established appointments prevented my attendance at the recent meetings of the Commission. It is difficult to make any appointments with certainty while the Legislature is

Mr. Harry Kimball

- 2 -

March 22, 1961

meeting, but I would like to extend to the Commission an invitation to meet at one of the institutions of the Department.

San Quentin, is, of course, just across the Golden Gate from San Francisco. Vacaville is just about 45 minutes by freeway from San Francisco. I cite these just as examples and because I understand members of the Commission have visited the California Institution for Men at Chino.

Such a meeting might easily hear such other witnesses as the Commission desired as well as permitting a personal examination of the facility.

I would like very much to meet with the Commission myself because I know you have received many different impressions of what the Department is doing from a variety of witnesses not directly involved in its management. I feel it would be mutually helpful if we could discuss these impressions and such questions as may have arisen in the minds of the Commission before they are solidified in a draft report.

Such a meeting need not be dependent on meeting at an institution of the Department, but I would appreciate the greatest advance notice possible.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dick", written in a cursive style.

Richard A. McGee, Chairman
State Board of Corrections



KARL HOLTON
PROBATION OFFICER

HAROLD R. MUNTZ
CHIEF DEPUTY

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

PROBATION DEPARTMENT
BOX 3544 TERMINAL ANNEX
LOS ANGELES 54, CALIFORNIA

March 23, 1961

JOSEPH L. ROBINSON, M.D.
MEDICAL DIRECTOR

KENNETH E. KIRKPATRICK
DIRECTOR,
JUVENILE FACILITIES

JACK COCKS
DIRECTOR,
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon, Project Director
Governor's Special Study Commission on
Narcotics
107 S. Broadway
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Mr. Alarcon:

Have your letter of March 21st concerning
the next meeting of the Governor's Special Study
Commission on Narcotics which is to be held on
April 4th, at 9:30 A.M., in the State Bar Board
Room.

I will attend the meeting and participate as
requested.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Karl Holton", is written over a horizontal line.

KARL HOLTON
Probation Officer

KH:oab

March 23, 1961

Mr. Walter T. Coultas
Assistant Superintendent of
Junior Colleges
Los Angeles City Board of
Education
450 North Grand Avenue
Room A-245
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Mr. Coultas:

The Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics is holding its next study session on April 4, 1961, at 2:00 P.M. in the Board Room of the State Bar of California located at 1230 West Third Street, Los Angeles.

The Commission has requested that I seek your authorization to permit student body presidents from your junior colleges to participate in this study session. The Commission would like to hear from these young people the current thinking and attitude of our youth concerning narcotics and the use of dangerous drugs. It was felt by the Commission that the only way to find out what youth feels about this serious social problem is to talk to the young people themselves. We felt that your student body presidents would be not only representative of the current attitudes of our young people, but would also be their most able and vocal spokesmen.

One of our Commissioners, Walter S. Binns, is the father of one of your student body presidents. It was through Mr. Binns' conversations with his son that our Commission was motivated to make this request.

I would like to stress that our meetings are study sessions, they are not public meetings. We do not give advance notice to the press. No members of the press are invited to these meetings and no statements are released to

Mr. Walter T. Coultas
Assistant Superintendent of
Junior Colleges

-2-

March 23, 1961

the press before or after our meetings. We have received outstanding cooperation from newspapers and other mass media of communication throughout the state in permitting us to operate without interference or publicity.

I can assure you that there will be no publicity concerning the appearance before our Commission of your young people. No reporters will be present, no statements will be made by these young people to members of the press nor will the Commission make any such statements. In our final report, there will be no mention of the names of any individuals or schools.

The Commission is not interested in individual schools nor in the names or case histories of individuals. The Commission is interested only in attitudes concerning narcotics and dangerous drugs among our youth and determining whether there is tolerance, apathy or ignorance in this area and if there is a need for new approaches by way of public education, prevention programs or legislation.

In closing, may I stress again that we are aware of the sensitive nature of any study involving the narcotics problem and the distortions that can occur from statements taken out of context and the potential harm which might result to the school system or to any individual from irresponsible or well-intentioned but sensational type reporting. Our Commission's study sessions have been free of such problems and will continue to be. We will be especially vigilant in protecting your young people and the Board of Education.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON
Project Director
Special Study Commission
on Narcotics

ALA:ms

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Interdepartmental Communication

Date: March 24, 1961

To: Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon
Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

From: SPECIAL STUDY COMMISSION ON NARCOTICS

Subject: Walter T. Coultas, Assistant
Superintendent of Jr. Colleges

On March 23, 1961, at about 3:40 P.M., the writer contacted Mr. Walter T. Coultas, Assistant Superintendent of Junior Colleges, at the Los Angeles City Board of Education for the purpose of delivering to him, personally, a letter from the Project Director of the Commission.

The letter was delivered to him personally, at which time he asked the writer to wait until he had read the contents. He then stated that he would be very happy to comply with the request in the letter, which consisted of granting approval for the student body presidents of the Los Angeles City junior colleges to personally attend the meeting of the Narcotics Commission on April 4. He stated further that he would have seven thermofax copies made of the letter and send one to each college president. He added that he would contact the college presidents personally and ask them to call in the student body presidents and advise them that they were invited to the Narcotic Commission's study session and that the school administrative authorities were approving their attendance.

Mr. Coultas stated further that he might accept the Project Director's verbal invitation to attend the Commission's study session himself. He added that it would certainly be all right if the Commission saw fit to formally invite each student body president to be present at the meeting, although this would not be necessary inasmuch as the college authorities would do this on behalf of the Commission.

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon
Page 2

March 24, 1961

Mr. Coultas mentioned that he felt this study session could be very profitable and that he was happy to cooperate with the Commission in this venture.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lyonel L. Chew".

LYONEL L. CHEW
Field Representative

LLC:ms

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF OF POLICE
W. H. PARKER



NORRIS POULSON
MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF
POLICE
150 N. LOS ANGELES ST.
LOS ANGELES 12
MADISON 4-5211

IN REPLYING PLEASE GIVE
OUR REF. NO.

1.4

March 27, 1961

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics
Suite 3123, 107 South Broadway
Los Angeles 12, California

Your letter of March 21, 1961, relative to the increasing use of dangerous drugs by juveniles in this area, was received and referred to this office for reply.

Captain B. J. Glavas, Commander of the Los Angeles Police Juvenile Division, will appear and testify at the Commission's hearing on April 4, 1961, at the Board Room of the State Bar of California. In all probability he will have Sergeant Eugene Zappey with him as a resource person.

W. H. PARKER
CHIEF OF POLICE


R. E. MURDOCK, DEPUTY CHIEF
COMMANDER, PATROL BUREAU

STATEMENT OF HAROLD W. KENNEDY, COUNTY COUNSEL
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
BEFORE THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
MARCH 27, 1961
IN SUPPORT OF SENATE BILLS 80, 81 AND 82

The County of Los Angeles in its sponsorship of a legislative program for improved narcotics laws has emphasized a program of upgraded penalties for narcotics law violators, including a schedule of stiffer prison terms, particularly for peddlers, mandatory minimum sentences and denial of probation for all persons convicted of a sale of hard narcotics and persons over the age of twenty-one years convicted of furnishing any narcotics to a minor. Of great concern to Los Angeles County also has been the problem presented to its law enforcement agencies in the field of narcotics by the restrictions placed upon them by court decisions which have severely limited their right to use in court information obtained from informers and evidence, including substantial amounts of actual narcotics, seized by police agencies in the course of their work.

The purpose of Senate Bills 80 and 82 is to assist law enforcement in obtaining and using evidence to get convictions of narcotic law violators while still upholding the constitutional rights of our citizens.

The Sheriff of Los Angeles County has advised that the decisions of the Supreme Court in People v. Cahan, 44 Cal. 2d 434, and Priestly v. Superior Court, 50 Cal. 2d 812, have handcuffed law enforcement to such

an extent that many known peddlers of narcotics are operating in Los Angeles County but cannot be arrested without subjecting informers to the risk of serious physical injury or death. One of the biggest marijuana peddlers in the Sacramento area, who had been peddling marijuana to junior and senior high school students for a year, was recently arrested. At the time of his arrest, he told the officers that he was protected by the search and seizure law and that he probably would not have been in business for more than a few hours if it were not for the law. This is just one illustration of the attitude of narcotics peddlers toward these exclusionary rules. As a result of the protection which these criminals receive from these court decisions, large scale dealers in narcotics have come here from other states where the risk of continued operation has become too great. These criminals go on and on following these court decisions, preying upon school children and other law abiding citizens and making addicts of them.

The problem of obtaining evidence in narcotics cases is unique since there is no "victim" to report the crime to the police and thus law enforcement is peculiarly dependent on informants, who may be and often are wives or mothers desiring to help victims of narcotics.

There is a real need to have realistic rules of evidence which will allow law enforcement to obtain

convictions. The present rules of evidence are totally unrealistic in that they can help only the guilty. If a person is not guilty, there is, of course, no evidence to be excluded by application of these rules.

At the present time, bills providing stricter penalties for violations of narcotics laws are pending before the Legislature; but in order to make such legislation effective, it is necessary to have convictions. The public is entitled to a better degree of protection than it is getting under the present rules of evidence. The interest of law-abiding citizens must be realistically considered and balanced with the interest of the defendants.

In a very practical way, S. B. 80 and S. B. 82 will break a bottleneck which is doing more than any one thing to allow peddlers to remain out of prison and to spread addiction among our citizens.

The Sheriff's Department of Los Angeles County has advised us that the requirement of registration of those convicted of narcotics offenses, as set forth in S. B. 81, will be of assistance to them in identifying and locating suspects in cases involving narcotics and in cases of other crimes such as robbery or homicide, where the facts indicate they were committed by a narcotic user.

The Sheriff's Department further believes that these registration requirements may serve as a deterrent to dealers and users and may have some effect in curtailing their activities.

The official position of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County with respect to the subject of search and seizure and of information obtained from informants is contained in A.B. 205 (Chapel) as amended. This bill provides a stronger and improved law on search and seizure within the fundamental and historical principles of justice which guarantee that a man's home is his castle. This bill, which excludes from evidence anything obtained in violation of constitutional guarantees or obtained within the curtilage of a dwelling, is substantially similar to the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Michigan relating to search and seizure in narcotics cases. The Governor's Special Study Commission investigated the working of this provision in Michigan and found it was the unanimous opinion of those interviewed that it had been of invaluable assistance to law enforcement, and that no reports had been received of any abuse of its provisions. In any event, S.B. 82 and A.B. 205 specifically preserved to all citizens the right to seek and obtain redress by civil action for injury to their person or property for infringement of any of their rights.

EDMUND G. BROWN
GOVERNORVINCENT S. DALSIMER
DIRECTOR

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY

455 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE, ROOM 4200
SAN FRANCISCO 2

BOARD MEMBERS

JOHN A. FOLEY • HAROLD B. GARFIELD • A. G. HALL • LEON HAPPELL
OSCAR V. MCCrackEN • WILLIAM C. MOESER • NILES PEASE
FLOYD N. HEFFRON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

BRANCH OFFICES

107 So. BROADWAY, ROOM 7117
LOS ANGELES1020 N STREET
SACRAMENTO

March 27, 1961

Arthur L. Alarcon, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics
107 South Broadway
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Mr. Alarcon:

Many thanks for your letter of March 21 requesting attendance of a representative of our office at the meeting to be held April 4, 1961, at 10:30 A. M. in the Board Room of the State Bar of California, 1230 West Third Street, Los Angeles.

I regret that it will not be possible for me, personally, to attend, as our schedule calls for licensure examination in Stockton on that date. I will, however, assign Supervising Inspector Bloom of our Los Angeles office, and Inspectors Dowdy and Holzman, to attend the meeting and furnish whatever information the Commission might desire in reference to the Dangerous Drug problem. I will ask Mr. Bloom to contact you on arrival and be available for any questions that the Commission might have.

I hope that in the future it will be possible for me to attend a meeting of the commission, because our Board is, frankly, greatly concerned about present problems resulting from the mis-use of dangerous drugs, particularly in the southern part of California. I would appreciate being notified of any further meetings the commission will hold.

Under date of March 21st, your field representative, Lyonel L. Chew, wrote this office requesting 10 copies of our report summarizing Coroner's reports for 1959-1960. These are attached hereto, for use by your Commission and Staff.

If we can be of service in any way, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely,


FLOYD N. HEFFRON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY

FNH:rcg

Enc.

*under separate
cover*



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Mental Hygiene

1320 K STREET
SACRAMENTO

March 27, 1961

Mr. Art Pearl, Research Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics
107 South Broadway
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Mr. Pearl:

In reply to your letter of March 1, we have canvassed the hospitals in the Department of Mental Hygiene as to their current procedures in relieving the distress of withdrawal symptoms of narcotic addiction.

As you mentioned in your letter, we have very few patients undergoing the acute phases of withdrawal upon entering our hospitals. Most of them have been detained in other facilities such as county hospitals or county jails long enough to have gone through the acute phase before they reach us. For the few persons we do receive undergoing the acute symptoms of withdrawal, our current procedure is the use of phenothiazine derivatives to ease the withdrawal stress. Adjunctive medications, such as barbiturates, Meproamate and muscle relaxants are occasionally used. These medications are primarily for the relief of concurrent symptoms. It is only on very rare occasions that we find it necessary to utilize withdrawal doses of Methadon or other narcotics.

I trust this information will answer the question asked by the Narcotics Commission. If we may be of further assistance, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Daniel Blain, M.D.

Daniel Blain, M.D.
Director of Mental Hygiene

DB:gd

ROY E. SIMPSON
Superintendent of Public Instruction
and Director of Education



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

STATE EDUCATION BUILDING, 721 CAPITOL AVENUE, SACRAMENTO 14

March 28, 1961

GEORGE E. HOGAN
Deputy Superintendent; Chief,
Division of Department Administration

FRANCIS W. DOYLE
Deputy Superintendent; Chief,
Division of Special Schools and Services

RICHARD M. CLOWES
Associate Superintendent; Chief,
Division of Instruction

DON R. YOUNGREEN
Acting Chief, Division of State Colleges
and Teacher Education

WALLACE W. HALL
Associate Superintendent; Chief,
Division of Public School Administration

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics
107 South Broadway
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Mr. Alarcon:

The letter which you wrote to Dr. Roy E. Simpson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, on March 21, 1961, was referred to me for reply and necessary action.

I am pleased that you invited Dr. Simpson or a Department representative to attend the next meeting of the Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics which will be held on April 4, 1961, at 9:30 a.m. in the Board Room of the State Bar of California, located at 1230 West Third, Los Angeles. It is regrettable that Dr. Simpson is not able to be with you; however, our Consultant in School Health Education, Miss Patricia Hill, is available and would be happy to participate in your meeting if you desire. Miss Hill would be able to give you the Department's views and recommendations concerning narcotics education and would also discuss with you the present program of the Department of Education in this area. Miss Hill will hold this date until she hears from you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard M. Clowes".

Richard M. Clowes
Associate Superintendent

RMC:lhb
cc: C. Carson Conrad
Patricia Hill



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF THE
Youth Authority

401 STATE OFFICE BUILDING NO. 1
SACRAMENTO 14
March 28, 1961

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics
107 South Broadway
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Arthur:

I am sorry I hadn't seen your letter of March 21 inviting me to attend the meeting of the Narcotics Commission on April 4, when I saw you in Sacramento yesterday. However, you picked a time when it is virtually impossible for me to be in Los Angeles, since that is the date the Juvenile Justice Commission bill will be heard before the Senate Judiciary Committee and I have already agreed to appear and testify. As you know, nothing is more important to me in the Legislature this year than that bill.

If you wish I shall be glad to send someone else to meet with the Commission, although I would very much like to do it myself.

On the very short notice you have given us I cannot provide information in detail that you want on what has happened in the treatment program to the addiction prone juvenile. However, I could get it for you at a later date if our Research Division is given enough time.

Please let me know if you would like someone else there and express my regrets to the Commission.

Best regards!

Sincerely,


Heman G. Stark, Director

March 29, 1961

Mr. Heman G. Stark, Director
California Youth Authority
401 State Office Building No. 1
Sacramento 14, California

Dear Mr. Stark:

I am sorry that your duties will prevent you from meeting with the Commission. The Commission was looking forward to meeting you since, up to this date, your schedule has not permitted you to attend our meetings.

The Commission would appreciate your sending someone to the meeting to represent the Youth Authority. May I suggest that you send someone who can provide information concerning your views and recommendations on the subject of prevention and control. In addition, we would like to have someone explain your program concerning treatment of the addiction-prone juvenile. We are not asking for statistics concerning the results of any program you have in operation. We merely ask to learn from you what program is currently in operation and what programs you plan in the future for the treatment of addiction-prone juveniles and those who are known to the Youth Authority to be using marijuana.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON
Project Director
Special Study Commission
on Narcotics

ALA:ms

Los Angeles City Board of Education

ELLIS A. JARVIS
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

Administrative Offices
450 North Grand Avenue
P.O. Box 3307, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles 54, California
MAdison 5-8921

T. STANLEY WARBURTON
ASSOCIATE SUPERINTENDENT
DIVISION OF EXTENSION AND HIGHER EDUCATION

WALTER COULTAS
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT

March 28, 1961

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon, Project Supervisor
Special Study Commission on Narcotics
Suite 3143, Room 25
107 South Broadway
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Mr. Alarcon:

I talked with each of the junior college presidents at an Association meeting in Bakersfield last week end and gave them the information about the study session of the Governor's Special Study Commission on Narcotics to be held April 4 at 2 p.m. in the Board Room of the State Bar of California at 1230 W. 3rd Street. Each of the presidents indicated that they would be more than happy to cooperate.

I also told them that a letter would be sent by the Commission formally inviting the Presidents of the Associated Students to attend the meeting.

We all appreciate the opportunity you are giving our students to participate in this important study.

Sincerely yours,



Walter Coultas
Assistant Superintendent

WC:jc



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF THE
Youth Authority

401 STATE OFFICE BUILDING No. 1

SACRAMENTO 14

March 30, 1961

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics
107 South Broadway
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Arthur:

I am sending Mr. Juan Acevedo, Member of the Youth Authority Board, Mr. F. Harold Butterfield, Chief, Division of Diagnosis and Treatment, and Dr. C.J. Brown, Chief of Medical Services, to your meeting on Tuesday, April 4, at 9:00 A. M., in the Board Room of the State Bank of California located at 1230 West Third Street, Los Angeles. They will be prepared to discuss our plans for the narcotics program.

Kindest personal regards!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Heman".

Heman G. Stark, Director

HAROLD W. KENNEDY
COUNTY COUNSEL

MADISON 5-3611
PROBATE BRANCH MADISON 8-9211

EDWARD H. GAYLORD
LLOYD S. DAVIS
HENRY W. GARDETT
ROBERT C. LYNCH
DAVID D. MIX
A. R. EARLY
JAMES W. BRIGGS
ALFRED C. DE FLON
RICHARD L. RIEMER
RICHARD A. DEL GUERCIO
JAMES W. GOODMAN
JOEL RICE BENNETT
JOHN D. CAHILL
WILCOX R. STODDARD
RONALD LEE SCHNEIDER
ROBERT A. VON ESCH, JR.
JERRY F. HALVERSON
NORMAN J. OLIVER, JR.
EDWARD ALLEN NUGENT
DONALD K. BYRNE
JEAN LOUISE WALLER
TERRY C. SMITH
CHARLES W. STOLL
DAVID BERNARD
A. C. WAHLSTEDT, JR.
PAUL FREEMAN
CLAYTON L. SOMMERS
DEPUTIES

GEORGE W. WAKEFIELD
CHIEF ASSISTANT

OFFICES OF
THE COUNTY COUNSEL
OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY
SUITE 648 HALL OF ADMINISTRATION
500 WEST TEMPLE STREET
LOS ANGELES 12, CALIFORNIA

DOUGLAS DE COSTER
WM. E. LAMOREAUX
JOHN D. MAHARG
CLARENCE H. LANGSTAFF
ASSISTANTS

March 31, 1961

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon
Project Director
Special Study Commission
on Narcotics
State Building
First and Broadway
Los Angeles, California

Re: Request for copy of report to be sent to
Assemblyman Charles Chapel

Dear Art:

First of all I want to express the pleasure of having been with you on the occasion of our going to Sacramento to appear before the Senate Judiciary Committee. One of the regrets that I have respecting our campaign to secure stronger and more adequate narcotics laws is that you have not been permitted to assume the role which the Project Director should have been called upon to perform. In my judgment it would have been very beneficial for you to have been asked officially to relate to the Legislative committees and to the public the important facts you gathered in your study, with particular reference to the conclusions reached by the Commission. For example, I do not believe that there has been sufficient emphasis placed upon that phase of the problem relating to mandatory minimum sentences.

Assemblyman Charles Chapel at the request of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County introduced AB 205, which in its present form is an adaptation of the Michigan rule respecting search and seizure. Mr. Chapel at the proper time desires to make a motion on the floor of the Assembly to withdraw his bill

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon

- 2 -

March 31, 1961

from the Criminal Procedure Committee, and thus has great need for a copy of the Special Study Commission's report. Will you please send this to him directly as I have only the one copy. I understand that they are now scarce but assume that you will be able to furnish him one for the important purpose for which he will use it.

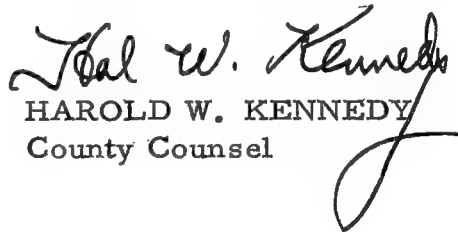
From the enclosed two statements, one of which I prepared for use in my presentation before the Assembly Criminal Procedure Committee and the other which I released last Monday, you will note that the official position of Los Angeles is the Michigan rule.

I had hoped to get down to the Lawyers Club this last week and hear your speech but was prevented from doing so.

I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this letter to Assemblyman Chapel in order that he may know that I am following through on his request.

With kindest personal regards.

Cordially and sincerely yours,


HAROLD W. KENNEDY
County Counsel

HWK:hgk

Encls.

cc Assemblyman Charles Chapel

March 31, 1961

Mr. Walter T. Coultas
Assistant Superintendent of
Junior Colleges
Los Angeles City Board of
Education
450 North Grand Avenue
Room A-245
Los Angeles 12, California

Dear Mr. Coultas:

I received your letter of March 28 on March 30. Since this is Easter week, I have been unable to contact the presidents of the Associated Students of the junior colleges involved. Your secretary was on vacation and the young lady who substituted for her would not give out this information. Therefore, I have been unable to fulfill your request that I send a formal letter of invitation to each of these young people. I must, therefore, impose upon you to extend an invitation to each on behalf of the Commission.

Thank you again for the outstanding cooperation you have shown to the Special Study Commission on Narcotics.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON
Project Director
Special Study Commission
on Narcotics

ALA:ms

March 31, 1961

Dr. John Lombardi
Los Angeles City College
855 North Vermont Avenue
Los Angeles 29, California

Dear Dr. Lombardi:

Mr. Walter T. Coultas, Assistant Superintendent of Junior Colleges, has advised me that you have consented to the appearance of the president of the Associated Students of your school to the meeting of the Special Study Commission on Narcotics to be held on April 4, 1961, at 2:00 P.M., in the Board Room of the State Bar of California at 1230 West Third Street.

In his letter, Mr. Coultas asked that I send a letter formally inviting each of these young men (or ladies) to attend the meeting. However, since the letter arrived on my desk on March 30, and due to the fact that this is Easter week, I have been unable to contact the president of your Associated Students, nor have I been able to obtain this information from the Board of Education. Therefore, would you extend, on behalf of the Commission, an invitation to the president of the Associated Students of your school to appear before the Commission.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

March 31, 1961

Dr. John Lombardi
Los Angeles City College
855 North Vermont Avenue
Los Angeles 29, California

Dear Dr. Lombardi:

Mr. Walter T. Coultas, Assistant Superintendent of Junior Colleges, has advised me that you have consented to the appearance of the president of the Associated Students of your school to the meeting of the Special Study Commission on Narcotics to be held on April 4, 1961, at 2:00 P.M., in the Board Room of the State Bar of California at 1230 West Third Street.

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Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ssc

March 31, 1961

Mr. Benjamin K. Swartz, President
East Los Angeles Junior College
5357 East Brooklyn Avenue
Los Angeles 22, California

Dear Mr. Swartz:

Mr. Walter T. Coultas, Assistant Superintendent of Junior Colleges, has advised me that you have consented to the appearance of the president of the Associated Students of your school to the meeting of the Special Study Commission on Narcotics, to be held on April 4, 1961, at 2:00 P.M., in the Board Room of the State Bar of California at 1230 West Third Street.

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Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ms

March 31, 1961

Mr. Benjamin K. Swartz, President
East Los Angeles Junior College
5357 East Brooklyn Avenue
Los Angeles 22, California

Dear Mr. Swartz:

Mr. Walter T. Coultas, Assistant Superintendent of Junior Colleges, has advised me that you have consented to the appearance of the president of the Associated Students of your school to the meeting of the Special Study Commission on Narcotics, to be held on April 4, 1961, at 2:00 P.M., in the Board Room of the State Bar of California at 1230 West Third Street.

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Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON, Project Director
Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ms

March 31, 1961

Mr. John B. Shepard
Los Angeles Pierce Junior College
6201 Winnetka Avenue
Woodland Hills, California

Dear Mr. Shepard:

Mr. Walter T. Coultas, Assistant Superintendent of Junior Colleges, has advised me that you have consented to the appearance of the president of the Associated Students of your school to the meeting of the Special Study Commission on Narcotics to be held on April 4, 1961, at 2:00 P.M., in the Board Room of the State Bar of California at 1230 West Third Street.

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March 31, 1961

Mr. William McNelis
Los Angeles Valley Junior College
5800 Fulton Avenue
Van Nuys, California

Dear Mr. McNelis:

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Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ms

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Mr. Wendell C. Black
Los Angeles Harbor College
1111 Figueroa Place
Wilmington, California

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Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ms

March 31, 1961

Dr. John D. Given
Los Angeles Metropolitan College
of Business
1601 South Olive Street
Los Angeles 15, California

Dear Dr. Given:

Mr. Walter T. Coultas, Assistant Superintendent of Junior Colleges, has advised me that you have consented to the appearance of the president of the Associated Students of your school to the meeting of the Special Study Commission on Narcotics to be held on April 4, 1961, at 2:00 P.M., in the Board Room of the State Bar of California at 1230 West Third Street.

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Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ms

March 31, 1961

Mr. Francis Parker Wilber
Los Angeles Trade Technical College
400 West Washington Boulevard
Los Angeles 15, California

Dear Mr. Wilber:

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Special Study Commission on Narcotics

ALA:ms

MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF
THE SPECIAL STUDY COMMISSION ON NARCOTICS

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
APRIL 28, 1961

TIME: 9:00 A.M.

PRESENT: Mr. Harry M. Kimball, Chairman
Mr. Walter S. Binns, Member
Mr. John E. Storer, Member

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon, Project Director

The Commission met to discuss plans for the further contents of the final report and to go over portions of the rough draft which were available on this date.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON
Project Director

April 21, 1961

John E. Storer, Chief
Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement
923 12th Street, Room 306
Sacramento 14, California

Dear John:

The next meeting of the Special Study Commission on Narcotics will be on April 28 at 9:15 A.M. in the Hearing Room of the State Bar of California located at 1230 West Third Street, Los Angeles.

There will be no speakers. The Commission will discuss the portion of the rough draft of the final report which is ready on that date.

The enclosed pamphlet is distributed by the Los Angeles County Health Department. One of my secretaries wrote to the Public Health Department of the State of California for information. She received a postal card advising her that, in a few days, she would receive this pamphlet from her County Health Department.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON
Project Director
Special Study Commission
on Narcotics

ALA:ms

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF
THE SPECIAL STUDY COMMISSION ON NARCOTICS

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
MAY 4, 1961

PRESENT: Mr. Harry M. Kimball, Chairman
Mr. Walter S. Binns, Member
Mr. John E. Storer, Member

Mr. Arthur L. Alarcon, Special Consultant

The Commission met in Sacramento to discuss the Dills-Regan Bill with the Governor and witness the signing of same.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON
Special Consultant

May 22, 1961

In view of the fact that the Governor has not contacted the Commission concerning the Special Interim Report on Dangerous Drugs and, due to the fact that I have been engaged in trial and have not had sufficient time to prepare enough work to justify holding a meeting this Friday, Harry has asked me to delay the next meeting of the Commission until Friday, June 2, in Los Angeles. I will notify you as soon as possible as to the place (it probably will be in San Pedro). Should the Governor decide to have a special meeting to formally receive the Commission's report sooner than June 2, I will notify you by telephone.

Cordially,

ARTHUR L. ALARCON
Special Consultant
Special Study Commission
on Narcotics

ALA:ms

The above letter sent to:

Walter S. Binns
A. E. Jansen
Robert A. Neeb, Jr.
John E. Storer